

## Shultz to meet Gromyko next week

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz plans to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during a European security conference ceremony in Madrid next week, the State Department said Monday. U.S. officials said they had no agenda for the meeting yet but added the stalled U.S.-Soviet nuclear missile reduction negotiations in Geneva were a likely topic. There has been speculation Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko may also discuss a meeting between Presidents Reagan and Yuri Andropov but a U.S. official said Washington is not actively preparing for such a summit. He noted both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov have said they should not meet until a summit is likely to produce agreement or at least progress on major issues.

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## Richard Murphy arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Richard Murphy, the newly-designated U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, arrived in Amman Monday from Israel for talks with senior Jordanian officials. Mr. Murphy, whose nomination to the new post has not yet been confirmed by the U.S. Senate, is on a tour of the Middle East. He spent a week meeting senior Israeli officials including Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Murphy is expected to leave Amman on Thursday for Cairo and then proceed to the United States, where he is scheduled to attend a Senate hearing on his nomination.

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## U.S. aide visits Cyprus today

NICOSIA (R) — U.S. State Department Counsellor Edward Derwinski arrives in Cyprus Monday for a three-day visit during which he will meet President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, an American embassy spokesman here said. The spokesman said Mr. Derwinski is visiting Athens, Nicosia, Ankara and Belgrade in his capacity of co-ordinator for the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

## Somali rebels say Ogaden jail raided

MOGADISHU (R) — Guerrillas of the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF), which is supported by Somali authorities, have said they freed 198 prisoners in a recent attack against Jijiga prison in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia. A WSLF spokesman told the official Somalia news agency Sunday night that 14 of the freed men were captured guerrillas from his own movement. There was no indication of casualties.

## Libya says Israel 'Trojan horse'

BEIRUT (R) — Libya said Monday that Israel was playing the role of the "Trojan horse" for imperialist interests in Africa. The newspaper Al Zahf Al Akhdar (Green Advance), which represents revolutionary committees that wield power in Libya, was apparently commenting on the restoration by some African states of relations with Israel severed during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. "The enemy's return to the African continent is like the return of the Trojan horse of the imperialist powers in order to enter the continent, subvert the national liberation movements and link the African states to the chariot of international imperialism and Zionism," the paper said.

## Moi re-elected

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi was automatically returned to office for a second five-year term Monday after going unopposed as candidate for the presidency. Mr. Moi was declared elected by supervisor of elections Zachariah Nyarango in the president's home district of Baringo, central Kenya, because there was no other challenger for his local parliamentary seat, officials said.

## Ciskei leader speaks of assassination plot

ZWELITSHA, The Ciskei, South Africa (R) — President Leannox Sebe of the nominally-independent black homeland of the Ciskei has said members of his security police had plotted to assassinate him. Mr. Sebe told a political rally Sunday that he was supposed to attend a youth rally on June 16 but learned that a disturbance was to be created during which he would be shot. He said he mobilised government forces when he became aware of the plot. Several high-ranking officials of the Ciskei government were arrested last month amid rumours of a coup. Among those arrested was the president's brother, Charles Sebe, who had been in overall command of the military and security police.

## 2 U.S. Marines killed in crossfire Militiamen take over west Beirut streets

BEIRUT (R) — Two U.S. Marines were among at least 16 people killed Monday as Beirut erupted in the worst street fighting since last year's Israeli siege.

Well-armed Shiite Muslim gunmen, largely underground for the past year, took to the streets of west Beirut and captured a major station of the state-run television after a night and day of scattered battles reminiscent of the 1975-76 civil war.

On several state channels the fighters showed a still photograph of their missing spiritual leader, Imam Musa Sadr, who disappeared in unexplained circumstances five years ago.

Masked gunmen from the Amal (hope) militia controlled large sections of the mainly-Muslim side of the capital by early evening and set up roadblocks.

Heavy automatic rifle, machinegun and rocket-propelled grenade fire at sunset kept people off the streets, which were deserted except for long queues outside bakeries as residents rushed to stock up in expectation of continuing conflict.

The emergence of the Shiite militiamen in busy west Beirut followed a day of heavy artillery, mortar and smaller arms fire between Shiites and the Lebanese army around Beirut airport, with U.S. Marines caught in the crossfire.

Amal gunmen occupied the television station for about two hours and then left without a fight after broadcasting a statement in which they accused the army of being partisan.

They said they would continue to resist "until it becomes an army for the whole nation."

In a separate statement issued after nightfall, Amal chief Nabih

Berri called on his men to observe a ceasefire. An uneasy calm then returned to the city.

The army had announced at 12:30 p.m. (11:30 GMT) that it was suspending its operations, but isolated clashes continued for several hours.

An officer of the Italian contingent of the four-nation Beirut peace force said 18 shells landed within a 500-metre radius of an Italian field hospital in the south of the city during the day.

"It is quiet now for the first time today," he said after nightfall.

Two marines became the first Americans to die in combat since they arrived as part of a peace-keeping force almost a year ago. Seven were wounded in heavy shelling of the airport area and nearby Lebanese army base Monday morning.

The Marines responded for the first time with artillery and at least one helicopter-launched rocket against the sources of fire, believed to be either Shiite Muslim or Druze militia positions in suburbs near the airport.

The embattled government of President Amin Gemayel ordered the army to stop shooting shortly after midday (1:00 GMT), apparently hoping the other side would do the same.

Fighting eased in the area as a result but later spread closer to central Beirut, where the Amal men continued heavy exchanges with the Lebanese army in the Corniche Masraa area into the evening.

Apart from the Marine cas-

ualties, radio stations and military sources reported seven Lebanese soldiers and at least seven civilians killed, with scores wounded including many soldiers.

An Italian soldier belonging to the four-nation peacekeeping force was badly wounded. Italian sources said.

French troops took up combat positions near the Lebanese army in the battered "green line" area, between east and west Beirut.

British forces stayed mainly in their base.

The 1,200 U.S. Marines, based at Beirut International Airport, were caught in the crossfire between Lebanese army units and Shiite gunmen entrenched in slum strongholds.

U.S. Marine spokesman Major Bob Jordan said the Marines' retaliation helped stop the firing. "I think we got their attention. They stopped firing," he said.

He did not specify who the Marines fired at, but military sources said Marine and army positions were coming under attack from Druze gunners in the hills east of Beirut.

## Reagan expresses sorrow

In Santa Barbara, California, U.S. President Reagan Monday expressed "profound sorrow" over the deaths of two U.S. Marines killed in the Beirut fighting.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said President Reagan was awakened at 1:55 a.m. and told of the deaths by National Security Advisor William Clark.

Mr. Reagan called the deaths tragic and praised the courage of American Marines in their role as peacekeepers. Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Speakes said the Marines

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## Begin postpones resignation

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, under heavy pressure from coalition partners to remain at his post, Monday agreed to postpone submitting his resignation.

Mr. Begin, 70, announced his intention of resigning at a cabinet meeting Sunday. At a three-hour meeting Monday, he listened to pleas from coalition members to stay at the helm.

Later his press spokesman, Uri Porat, said Mr. Begin would announce his final decision at the latest by Tuesday.

Ministers emerging from the meeting told reporters Mr. Begin spoke little and gave no indication he would change his mind.

Some said the fact that he had agreed to delay his final decision gave them hope.

"He has given us a spark of hope," said Education Minister Zevulun Hammer.

"The prime minister needs a little more time to take new argu-

ments into new consideration," Mr. Porat told reporters.

Mr. Begin, depressed because of high casualties suffered by Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, has been downcast since the death of his wife last November.

Israel Radio said Mr. Begin was visibly moved when Communications Minister Mordechai Zippori told him he should not leave office while Israeli troops were still in Lebanon.

"You were the man who ordered them there, you can't desert them now," Mr. Zippori was reported to have said.

Speakers at the meeting also argued that Mr. Begin should not step down before completing the task of settling the occupied West Bank with hundreds of thousands of Jews.

Mr. Begin has suffered two heart attacks and a minor stroke but there has been no public indication his physical health is seriously flagging.

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Begin's announcement creates confusion, page 2

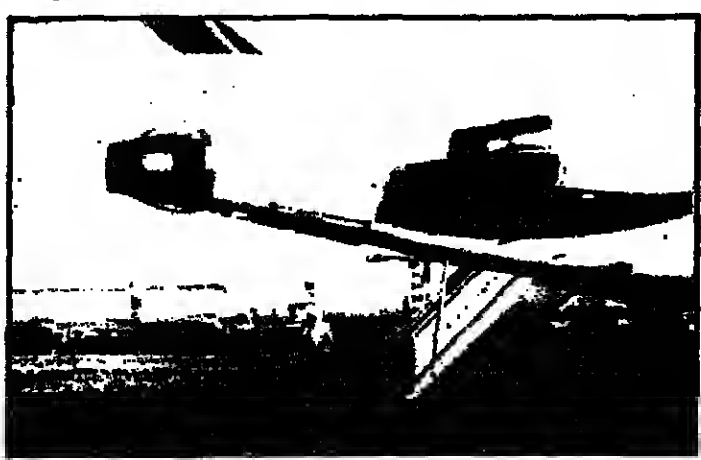
## Air France hijack drama continues

BAHRAIN (R) — The hijacking of an Air France plane entered its third day Monday with no apparent sign of a breakthrough in negotiations between four gunmen holding 17 hostages and Iranian authorities at Tehran's Mehrabad airport.

The gunmen, who seized the Boeing 727 over Western Europe on Saturday, have threatened to blow up the plane by Tuesday night unless France vows to stop its military aid to Lebanon, Chad and Iraq, the Iranian news agency IRNA said.

More than 24 hours after the plane landed in Tehran after stops in Geneva, Sicily and Damascus, France's charge d'affaires in Iran, Jean Perrin, told Reuters by telephone that there had been no fresh developments in negotiations so far Monday.

He said the gunmen, reported to be armed with submachineguns and grenades, were still holding seven crew and 10 passengers, comprising seven French nationals, an American couple and a Swedish woman.



One of the hijackers of an Air France Boeing 727 which landed in Tehran Sunday leaves the plane to talk with Iranian officials (A.P. wirephoto)

Mr. Perrin said a French couple returned to the plane Monday after leaving briefly to allow the wife to have medical attention. He gave no details, but said Iran had refused French requests for a doctor to board the plane and preferred that any sick passengers leave the aircraft for treatment.

Mr. Perrin said he went Monday morning to the Iranian Foreign Ministry, where officials reminded him of the demands made by the hijackers.

He said he had told them it was up to Iran to settle the problem

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Guamens of the Amal militia Saturday parade an armoured personnel carrier they captured from the Lebanese army through west Beirut streets (A.P. wirephoto)

## Hassan, U.S. senator hold talks

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Yasser Prince Hassan received in his office Monday U.S. Senator Paul S. Trible currently visiting Jordan. The Crown Prince reviewed with Sen. Trible the political situation in the Middle East and prevailing conditions in the occupied Arab territories in particular, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Trible also met Ministry of

Foreign Affairs Acting Secretary-General Walid Tash and reviewed with him recent developments in the Middle East situation and obstacles to the path to a just and durable peace in the region. Petra said.

The two officials also discussed bilateral relations, the agency added.

Mr. Trible (Republican, Virginia) arrived in Amman Monday from the occupied territories via the River Jordan Bridge, accompanied by an American del-

egation. He is on a one-day visit to renew old acquaintances and to discuss bilateral relations with Jordanian officials. U.S. embassy officials said.

Sen. Trible is member of the U.S. House of Representative committee on armed services, member of the sub-committee on science technology and space and a member of the subcommittee on budget.

He is expected to leave Tuesday morning.

## Arafat attacks American policy Palestine conference opens in Switzerland

GENEVA (R) — A U.N. conference on Palestinian rights opened here Monday with a sharp attack on the Reagan peace plan by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

In a message read by a Palestinian delegate, Mr. Arafat, who is not present, said Mr. Reagan's initiative "complicated the problem still further and undermined the cause of peace."

Mr. Arafat said Washington backed Israeli aggression and occupation of Arab lands "in defiance of General Assembly resolutions."

The conference with delegates from nearly 100 nations, bitterly denounced and boycotted by the

U.S. and Israel, was inaugurated by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Washington said that the world body was exploited for an "ill-considered purpose which does nothing for the cause of peace or indeed the Palestinian people."

The conference's purpose was "to provide political benefits to the PLO and furnish it with a platform for one-sided judgments about the Arab-Israeli controversy," the U.S. statement said.

Two days ago, Mr. Reagan said his year-old plan calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab

(Continued on page 3)

## Baghdad to get French jets, Exocet missiles soon

PARIS (R) — Iraq will soon take delivery of five French Super-Exocet jets armed with Exocet missiles to boost its fighting strength in the Gulf war against Iran, informed sources said Monday.

The aircraft, which will be on loan to the Baghdad government, will arrive early in September, they said.

French and Iraqi officials declined to comment on the aircraft delivery, reported to have worried the Reagan administration.

Super-Exocets equipped with Exocets showed their effectiveness in the Falklands conflict last year when they were used by Argentina to sink a British warship and a freighter.

Press reports from Washington said the United States was concerned that the presence of the Super-Exocets would worsen the security situation in the Gulf and put Western oil supplies at risk.

Iran has threatened to make the area unsafe for shipping if Iraq employs the jets, and this could disrupt the flow of oil from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, diplomatic sources said.

Informed sources said Iraqi air force pilots have been in France since June learning to fly the Super-Exocets which have a range of 650 kilometres when carrying Exocet AM-39 air-to-surface missiles.

(Continued on page 3)

## PLO leader confident of quelling revolt

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is confident he is prevailing over dissidents within his Fatah guerrilla movement, Palestinian sources said Monday.

The sources were commenting on a three-day meeting of the Central Committee of the Fatah — the backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — which ended here Sunday.

No communique was issued after the meeting, which was devoted mainly to discussing the three-month-old revolt against Mr. Arafat's leadership and its consequences for the Palestinian

movement. "At some stage, the pro- and anti-Arafat factions seemed evenly matched. Now the dissidents are clearly on the defensive," a Fatah official told Reuters.

Eleven of the Central Committee's 15 members attended the meeting, which discussed the procedure to apply when the crisis ends sooner or later, the sources said.

They did not specify whether the Fatah leadership envisaged the exclusion of the Syrian-backed dissidents or some kind of compromise formula.

The Central Committee also reviewed the situation of Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories and in refugee camps in Lebanon.

It also discussed how to reshuffle the Fatah organisation to make it more democratic, the sources said.

One of the dissidents' main complaints is that Fatah is run in too personal a manner by Mr. Arafat and his aides.

The Central Committee also discussed the size of Fatah's representation within the PLO central bodies.

## U.S. envoy to meet C.American rebels

SAN SALVADOR (R) — U.S. special envoy Richard Stone arrived Monday on his latest swing through Central America during which he intends to continue discussions with Salvadoran leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Stone's next stop will be San Jose, Costa Rica, where he was due to meet Ruben Zamora, a leader of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), the umbrella group of five organisations fighting the U.S.-backed government here, Costa Rican official sources told Reuters.

Another guerrilla leader, Guillermo Ungo, was expected to attend Tuesday's meeting to be held "in utmost secrecy," the sources said.

Mr. Ungo arrived in San Jose

Monday and two more guerrilla representatives were due later Monday and expected to attend the meeting, they added.

Shortly after arriving Mr. Stone met U.S. embassy officials and was later due to meet Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana.

He arrived after a one-day stop in Honduras.

In Colombia last July Mr. Stone met a leader of the FMLN, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who arranged that meeting, Monday held talks with the leader of the Salvadoran government's peace commission, Francisco Quinonez.

Mr. Quinonez, whose commission is charged with bringing the leftists into El Salvador's electoral process, arrived in Colombia on Saturday. Diplomatic

sources there said he would meet guerrilla representatives Monday.

The meeting would be the first between the Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas, who have been fighting a bitter civil war for nearly four years.

The guerrillas have called for talks with the parties they consider directly involved in the war — the Salvadoran and the United States governments.

The guerrillas want a transitional government that includes leftists before general elections, Mr. Ungo, a leader of the FMLN political wing, has said.

Both El Salvador and the United States have ruled out discussions of power-sharing before elections, which are tentatively set for early next year.

## Arabenvoys warn Bonn

VIENNA (Petra) — Arab ambassadors to West Germany Monday warned the Bonn government against extending any financial assistance to Israel. In a joint statement commenting on West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl planned visit to Israel this week, the Arab ambassadors expressed hope that the forthcoming visit will have no negative impact on current Arab-West German relations.

The statement, issued on conclusion of an urgent meeting by the ambassadors in Bonn, pointed out that the visit by Mr. Kohl comes at a time when "Israel is tightening its annexationist grip on the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and escalating its arbitrary measures against their Palestinian people to serve the expansionist Zionist ends."

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**OPENING Soon**  
**GREEN PARADISE Restaurant**

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# MIDDLE EAST

## Begin's threat produces confused political scene

By David Rogers

Reuter

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM —** If Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin carries out his threat to resign, he will leave behind a confused political scene and no obvious successor.

Israeli law stipulates that when the prime minister resigns, the government falls.

There are at least three scenarios for what would happen next and about nine politicians who within the next year or so could take over the prime minister's modernistic office in occupied Jerusalem.

President Chaim Herzog would find himself a central figure in the political manoeuvring. The Irish-born head-of-state, a former opposition Labour parliamentarian, has been in office only three months and has not yet had time to stamp his personality on the post.

His duty would be to call on the politician who seems most likely to form a coalition from the 11 parties represented in the 121-seat Knesset (parliament), whose members range from extreme right-wingers and religious elders to communists.

Mr. Herzog could call on either a senior figure from Mr. Begin's Likud bloc coalition or Labour leader Shimon Peres, whose party has 51 seats, the biggest contingent in the Knesset.

The coalition of rightists and ultra-orthodox Jews has been a shaky, bickering team throughout its six years in power. If it agrees on a Begin replacement, he would seem almost certain to be called first by President Herzog to try to organise a government.

A third possibility is fresh elections, which traditionally take 100 days to organise in Israel to give civil servants the chance to

resign their jobs and stand.

One possibility raised by political columnists is that Likud may form ranks around a temporary leader and put off elections until next spring. The present Knesset, elected in 1981, has two years of its term to run.

Mr. Begin has towered over his cabinet colleagues and no obvious successor has emerged. The list of Likud politicians with at least an outside chance of taking office within the next year is long.

The three most widely tipped are Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a wiry, 67-year-old politician, Deputy Premier David Levy and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, whose chances are complicated by the fact he is not a Knesset member.

Mr. Shamir is former operations chief of the Stern gang, most extreme of the underground groups who fought British rule in Palestine.

He has been a loyal Begin servant and political commentators say he may be chosen if the Likud bloc puts maintaining status quo above charismatic leadership.

Mr. Levy, 45, is the Moroccan-born champion of Israel's Oriental Jews, whose support has been crucial to Mr. Begin. Recently he has emerged as a conciliator in settling cabinet squabbles and is regarded as a rising star.

Mr. Arens, an aeronautics engineer who helped to design Israeli warplanes and is a former ambassador to Washington, took over the defence ministry last February



Menachem Begin in happier days with Labour's Yitzhak Navon (file photo)

and quickly fortified his reputation as a highly-skilled technocrat.

However, the prime minister must come from the Knesset, so Mr. Arens must wait for elections to be considered a serious challenge.

The Likud outsiders include Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, a long-time organiser of Mr. Begin's Herut faction but now being cri-

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ticised within the party for his handling of the floundering economy.

Although the odds against them look long now, political commentators do not rule out the chances of two former defence ministers, Ezer Weizman and Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Weizman, who flew Spitfires for the British air force in World War II, played a large role in the Camp David peace process, urging Begin to put trust in the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Sharon, the fiercely controversial hard-liner who mas-

terminated the invasion of Lebanon last year, still has pockets of vocal grassroots support, despite being forced from office by the judicial inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians.

On the Labour side, only three names are mentioned — Mr. Peres, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and former President Yitzhak Navon.

Labour coalitions ruled Israel from its establishment in 1948 until Mr. Begin took office in 1977. Since going into opposition the party of Israel's founders has been sharply divided, principally because of bitter rivalry between Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin.

Mr. Peres, 58, was one of an elitist group picked by Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, as a potential leader. He gained a hawkish reputation as defence minister but apparently lost face in 1976 when he organised local elections in the occupied Arab West Bank.

Mr. Rabin resigned in 1977 during a scandal over his wife's illegal bank account and has never acknowledged the leadership of Mr. Peres.



**TAKING A BREAK:** A soldier of the French armoured unit in Chad offers some water to a colleague Friday during a break on the unit's way to the south where Libyan-backed rebels are reportedly preparing for a confrontation with the army of Chad President Hissene Habre (A.P. wirephoto)

## Zia condemns violent demonstrations before starting official trip to Turkey

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan Monday condemned violence resulting from an opposition campaign for an end to martial law and called on its leaders to study his promised election programme.

He was speaking to reporters before leaving on a six-day state visit to Turkey, two weeks after the opposition launched a civil disobedience campaign in which 24 people have died, according to the official toll.

Gen. Zia said there had already been a sharp decline in the campaign by the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and the resulting violence by "a handful of elements."

He said he intended to tour the

southern province of Sindh, the main focus of the opposition campaign, when he returned from Turkey.

Gen. Zia, who has promised an end to the six-year-old martial law and elections under an amended constitution in 18 months time, said the MRD was not a proper movement and had "got the wrong end of the stick."

Its leaders should have studied his election plan and given him a critical appreciation of the programme, announced on August 12, he said.

He said he did not plan to have a "collective" meeting with the politicians because it would not promote unity. But he apparently did not rule out individual meetings.

The Turkish daily newspaper

Milliyet Monday published an interview with the Pakistani president, and reported him as saying that "Pakistan could cooperate with Turkey in every field including nuclear energy and defence."

"But at the present time there is no cooperation in the field of nuclear energy," Gen. Zia was reported saying.

Gen. Zia will continue his official talks with Turkish officials Tuesday and will leave for central Anatolian province of Konya the next day.

He would later fly to the Aegean coastal city of Izmir, where he would visit some industrial sites and the Izmir international fair on Thursday, officials said.

## Arabs warn Bonn

(Continued from page 1)

The ambassadors' statement stressed that "any positive response by the German side to Israel's demands for financial aid under the so-called 'holocaust compensations' will be taken by the Arab side as blatant support to the policies of occupation and annexation pursued by Israel at the expense of the Arabs."

"Israel's blackmail in this regard has become unbearable, and to play up the German feeling of guilt to manipulate the situation in support of neo-Nazi practices in the occupied Arab territories is no longer tolerable," the Arab ambassadors warned. The statement called on the German government to help maintain good relations with the Arab World.

## Slaughtered sheep for poor states

MECCA — Sheep slaughtered by pilgrims this season will be exported to poor Muslim countries by the Islamic Development Bank for the first time in the history of this Muslim tradition, a high-ranking Saudi executive has said.

Thousands of sheep are slaughtered every year as a last ritual of the annual Hajj ceremony and are left almost untouched to decay under the burning heat. The ritual is meant to celebrate the dedication of Prophet Ibrahim who has started to slaughter his son, Ismail upon instructions from Almighty but at the last moment a sheep decended instead as replacement.

The city's chief executive, Fouad Mohammed Omer stated that the novel experiment aims at preserving the mutton and shipping it to Muslim countries in need.

## British M.P. raps prison conditions in Turkey

LONDON (R) — Prison conditions in Turkey are continuing to deteriorate despite mass hunger strikes in several military prisons, a British Member of Parliament said.

Opposition Labour parliamentary member Chris Smith, who returned from a six-day fact-finding visit last week, said 2,500 prisoners in Istanbul, many of them political prisoners, had staged a six-week hunger-strike.

"Since the end of the hunger strike some 10 to 12 days ago it is much worse than it was before," he told a London press conference quoting sources in Turkey.

A similar hunger strike by 1,200 prisoners in the eastern town of Erzurum was apparently continuing, he said.

## 1 year after Beirut, PLO remains torn apart by bitter internecine struggle

By Alan Philips

Reuter

BEIRUT — More than a year after Palestinian fighters evacuated besieged Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) finds itself divided, squabbling and further than ever from its goal of a state of its own.

Underlining the PLO's declining fortunes, some of the fighters who sailed from Beirut to a hero's send-off are now pointing their guns at their former comrades-in-arms.

The first batch of 400 battle-weary fighters, their heads held high amid an ear-splitting volley of joy shots, left Beirut on Aug. 21 after resisting an 11-week Israeli siege.

It is an anniversary that many Palestinians will prefer to ignore as they look back with regret and anger.

At the time, Palestinians hailed the siege as the PLO's finest hour. Now, many privately see it as the biggest disaster since the state of Israel was founded in 1948.

The unity welded in the heat of battle has fallen apart, and the PLO's backbone guerrilla group Fatah is split over PLO chief Yasser Arafat's leadership.

A key issue in the three-month-old Fatah split is Mr. Arafat's decision to pull his 11,000 men out of Beirut and disperse them around eight Arab countries from the deserts of Algeria to the mountains of North and South Yemen.

At the time, it seemed as if Israeli forces would flatten the whole city if the PLO did not leave.

But hardline, pro-Syrian commanders in Mr. Arafat's Fatah group, mulcting Mr. May, condemning the pullout and accusing Mr. Arafat of abandoning the

armed struggle against Israel.

The split has erupted into sporadic but often heavy fighting among rival factions in eastern Lebanon, where the Palestinians still have bases in Syrian-held territory.

Mr. Arafat was unceremoniously expelled from Syria in June after he accused Damascus of backing the rebels against him. Syria denies the charge, but allows the rebels freedom of movement inside Syrian territory.

The inter-Palestinian fighting has tarnished the PLO's carefully-nurtured image as a responsible movement seeking an honourable settlement with Israel.

"The Syrians have done what the Israelis never could — make us look like a gang of thugs," commented one Arafat loyalist recently.

Mr. Arafat himself now leads a wandering existence, flying

among Arab capitals in search of ways to rebuild PLO unity and patch up his ties with Syria. He rarely spends more than a few days at a time in his Tunis base.

His supporters have come under heavy pressure from rebels in the Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, and his loyal lieutenants have regrouped in the crumbling northern city of Tripoli — a far cry from the flashy sophistication of Beirut.

More seriously, the glimmer of hope that a solution to the Palestinian problem might rise from Beirut's battle has faded.

The PLO, under pressure from Syrian-backed hardliners and faced with Israel's refusal to make concessions, has rejected President Reagan's peace initiative.

The Reagan plan, announced last September, calls for self-rule for Palestinians in the Israeli-

occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. It falls short of the PLO goal of an independent state.

As the fighters drove through the streets of Beirut to embark on ships, they were told it would be a step towards Palestine.

Banners in the crowd of cheering supporters said: "All roads lead to Jerusalem."

PLO officials admit that that goal is further away than ever. Moderates blame the United States for failing to force Israel into making any concessions.

With his peace efforts stymied, at least for the moment, the 53-year-old PLO chief appears to be searching for a new policy.

But close observers of the PLO doubt that it can ever regain its position as the world's foremost

liberation movement without an independent base such as it had in Beirut.

Many of the evacuees were brought face to face with their new plight when Israeli forces took advantage of the evacuation to overrun a barely defended West Beirut.

Rightist Christian militiamen, sworn enemies of the PLO, then entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps on Israeli orders to mop up resistance and massacred hundreds of civilians.

The PLO saw this as a breach of faith by the Americans, who had guaranteed the evacuation.

Some of the fighters have returned to eastern Lebanon, becoming caught up in the inter-Palestinian strife. Reporters who meet a Beirut evacuee in a windswept camp in Algeria may see him next under a cherry tree in the

Bekaa Valley.

Syria, however, does not allow them to fight the Israeli army in the southern Bekaa, though they claim credit for guerrilla attacks in southern Lebanon against the Israeli occupiers.

A leading PLO moderate, Issam Sartawi, called on the PLO's parliament-in-exile meeting in Algiers in February to recognise that the battle of Beirut was a defeat, and not the victory that it claims.

"All we need is another such 'victory' and we shall be meeting next year in Fiji — if they will have us," he said.

His words were not heeded, and Mr. Sartawi was assassinated in Portugal in April. The Damascus-based splinter group of PLO renegade Abu Nidal claimed responsibility for killing "an enemy of the people."

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 ..... Koran  
16:50 ..... Emergency  
17:20 ..... Football: Egypt vs. Tunisia  
17:45 ..... Local Programme  
19:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... News in Arabic  
22:15 ..... News in Arabic  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Comedy: 'Sorry'  
21:00 ..... Towards 2001  
21:10 ..... Secret Army  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Feature Film — Fugitive Family  
— Richard Crenna

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
(partly on 9560 KHz, SW)

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Bulletin  
08:30 ..... Oriental Favourites  
09:00 ..... Morning Show  
09:30 ..... Pop Session  
10:00 ..... News Bulletin  
10:30 ..... News Bulletin  
11:00 ..... News Bulletin  
11:30 ..... News Bulletin  
12:00 ..... News Bulletin  
12:30 ..... News Bulletin  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
13:30 ..... News Bulletin  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
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22:00 ..... News Bulletin  
22:30 ..... News Bulletin  
23:00 ..... News Bulletin  
23:30 ..... News Bulletin

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITION

Polish graphic art, at the Professional Associations complex, Shmeisani.

#### CBS NEWS

At the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre Tel. 44371  
American Centre Library Tel. 41520  
British Council Tel. 361478  
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009  
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777  
Hayat Arts Centre Tel. 665195  
Hussein Youth City Tel. 667181  
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111  
University of Jordan Library Tel. 43555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists, Muntazah, Jabal Lulwah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Loss Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Loss Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lulwah, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:43 ..... Fajr  
05:10 ..... (Sunrise) Shams  
11:37 ..... Dhuhr  
15:14 ..... 'Asr  
16:01 ..... Maghreb  
19:28 ..... Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (081) 53250, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:35 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:55 ..... Cairo (EA)  
11:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
11:35 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
11:45 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
11:55 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
12:05 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Moscow (Acroflot)  
12:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
12:50 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
13:05 ..... Athens (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
13:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Tunis (Tunisair Airways)  
13:55 ..... Paris, Beirut (AF)  
14:05 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
14:15 ..... London, Belgrade (RJ)  
14:25 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)  
14:55 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
15:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
15:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
15:25 ..... Athens (OA)  
15:35 ..... Athens (OA)

#### DEPARTURES

06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:55 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
08:15 ..... Damascus, Athens, Geneva, Zurich (SA)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Bahrain (RJ)  
12:05 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Ankara (Turkish Airways) (GA)  
12:30 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
14:00 ..... Moscow (Acroflot)  
14:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

#### Local teller rates in JLD

Belgian franc ..... 68.5 / 68.9  
Dutch guilder ..... 123 / 123.7  
Egyptian guinea ..... 328.3 / 333.3  
French franc ..... 45.7 / 46  
Iraqi dinar ..... 420 / 428.3  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 23.1 / 23.3  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 149.9 / 150.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 128.8 / 135  
Lebanese lira ..... 76.6 / 77.3  
Omani rial ..... 106.0 / 106.5  
Qatari rial ..... 100.7 / 101.4  
Saudi rial ..... 105.8 / 106.3  
Swedish crown ..... 46.7 / 47  
Swiss franc ..... 169.3 / 170.3  
Syrian lira ..... 63.2 / 63.6  
U.A.E. dirham ..... 100.2 / 100.7  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 552.4 / 555.7  
U.S. dollar ..... 369 / 371  
W. German mark ..... 137.7 / 138.5

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine with temperature around normal. Winds will be northerly to moderate. In Agaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

#### Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman ..... 17/31  
Agaba ..... 24/27  
Deserts ..... 19/33  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/36  
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36, Agaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Agaba 35 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111  
Fire headquarters ..... 27090  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53333

#### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81381-3-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Al-Hayat Maternity, J. Amman ..... 43441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42582  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 667158  
Dar Al-Sina, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Munshir Hospital ..... 66727-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 77101-3  
Al-Basit, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marja ..... 91611

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Mousher Al Qariri ..... 76258

#### IRBD

Dr. Zakaria Ashour ..... 76923  
Dr. Akram Al Shouli ..... 2624  
Al 'Awdah pharmacy ..... 2357

#### ZARQA:

Dr. Akram Al Madani ..... 85238  
Al Haditha pharmacy ..... (-)

#### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666412  
Police complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 17  
Overseas calls ..... 11  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.  
Apple (American) ..... 450 / 460  
Apple (Smith) ..... 450 / 460  
Apple (local) ..... 400 / 350  
Bananas ..... 270 / 220  
Banana (Mikammar) ..... 230 / 200  
Beans ..... 300 / 250  
Cabbage ..... 120 / 90  
Carrot ..... 170 / 140  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 240 / 200  
Corn ..... 120 / 100  
Cucumber (large) ..... 200 / 150  
Cucumber (small) ..... 260 / 220  
Eggplant (large) ..... 70 / 50



## Soviet Muslim team flies in for 7-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet Muslim delegation led by Sheikh Shamseddin Babakhanof arrived here Monday on a seven-day visit to Jordan.

Sheikh Babakhanof, who heads the department of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Muslims, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the exchange of delegations between Jordan and the Soviet Union aimed at promoting cooperation between the two states. He explained that there are four religious administrations in the Soviet Union, the largest of which is the Central Asia and Kazakhstan administration, which recruits religious officials and works to strengthen ties with Muslims throughout the world.

The visiting team will meet senior officials in the Chief Islamic Justice Department and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in addition to visiting tombs of prominent Islamic figures in the Jordan Valley and Mu'tah, and touring religious and historical sites in Jordan.

The five-member delegation was received at the Queen Alia International Airport by Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Qattan, President of the Islamic Courts Mohammad Mheilan and the Soviet ambassador to Jordan.



Members of the Soviet Muslim delegation to Jordan hold a press conference after their arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport Monday (Petra photo)

## King honours festival participants

By Salameh B. Nehmat  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday paid tribute to the Jordanian participants in the Jerash Festival of Culture and Art at the Nadwa Palace in Amman.

Representatives of the local Jordanian participants received gifts from Queen Noor who thanked them for their important role in making a success out of the festival.

King Hussein later delivered a speech in which he congratulated everyone who took part in their efforts at the festival, which was in line with the country's cultural and developmental plans. The festival, he said, succeeded in bringing to life Jordan's cultural heritage as well as deepening its people's sense of belonging to their country.

The King also said that the city of Jerash is a treasure in our land in which we should be proud.

"A limited number of negative points surfaced but they are not-

hing compared with the astounding success that the festival has achieved," the King added.

Dr. Mazen Armouti, director of the Jerash Festival, delivered a speech in which he thanked Queen Noor for her guidance and care, which, he said, made the festival even more successful. Dr. Armouti also thanked the representatives of the local participants for their effort and contribution to the festival.

Mrs. Laila Sharaf, vice chairwoman of the festival also delivered a speech saying that last week the festival honoured Arab and international participants and today the festival honours the Jordanian participants who, she said, were the backbone of the cultural event. They gave the world a bright image of Jordan," she added.

The impact of the festival, she said, will not be noticed immediately, but will prevail through the forthcoming festivals and the continuation of the annual event.

Dr. Armouti, earlier said that the festival, which witnessed the

participation of local and international folk troupes, embraced all cultural and artistic activities in Jordan while giving a boost to inter-Arab cultural cooperation.

Jordanian participation was on many scales which included Arabic poetry and literature, local theatre, traditional Jordanian dances, Dabke and Samer, folkloric shows by the Yarmouk University Folklore Troupe, the Alia Jordanian Folklore Troupe, the Shishan Kids Troupe, music by the Jordanian Folklore Band and the Radio Jordan Orchestra.

It also included other activities like, the fine arts exhibition by the Plastic Artists Association, the Arab book fair, the Jordanian crafts show, the fashion shows, films and media presentations.

Attending the ceremony were also, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Ma'an Abu Nowar, Ali Ghannour, president and chairman of the board of directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Dr. Adnan Badran, president of Yarmouk University and a number of government officials.

## Ayyoub signs consultancy contract for feed factory

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply Monday signed an agreement with a consultancy company to provide engineering and consulting services for an animal feed factory project.

The factory is to be built in the village of Al-Jawadi, some 15 km south of Amman.

Under this agreement, the consultancy company will carry out feasibility studies, prepare contract documents and supervise the implementation of the project. The factory, whose production capacity is estimated at 31t tonnes per hour, aims to produce many kinds of feed for poultry, sheep, and cows.

In building the factory, the Ministry of Supply hopes eventually to be able to control the price of the feed and regulate the production specifications, a ministry spokesman said. At present, individual private manufacturers have control over the wholesale price of the commodity.

The grain silos which will be built to accompany the project will accommodate 70 per cent of the raw materials required for the feed factory.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub and by the company's manager.

## Bataineh flies to Japan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The new Jordanian Ambassador to Japan Sa'id Al-Bataineh left Amman for Tokyo Sunday to take up his responsibilities. Mr. Bataineh told the Jordanian daily Sawt Al-Shaah

that he would try, in cooperation with other Arab ambassadors to Japan, further to strengthen standing Japanese support for Arab issues, and the Palestinian cause in particular.

The ambassador expressed the hope that the forthcoming visit by His Majesty King Hussein to Japan in September would promote economic and trade ties between the two countries.

Japan is the second most important foreign country providing economic and technical assistance to Jordan, Mr. Bataineh said. The important role Jordan plays in securing peace and security in the Middle East is a major factor behind Japan's respect for Jordan, he added.

Jordan and Japan exchanged diplomatic missions at the ambassadorial level in 1971.

## Swiss press delegation due today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Swiss press delegation is due here Tuesday evening for a five-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Ministry of Information.

The five-member delegation, whose members represent major Swiss newspapers, will meet Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, directors of the Amman Chambers of Industry and Commerce and other Jordanian officials.

The delegation will also go round the Royal Scientific Society, and the University of Jordan; and will visit tourist and archaeological sites in the country which include the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea, Petra, Aqaba as well as the Arab Potash project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea and the Jordan Fertilisers Industry Company in Aqaba.

## Truck hits Awajan bridge

ZARQA (J.T.) — A truck with trailer travelling along the Amman-Zarqa highway Monday hit the Awajan bridge as it was passing underneath causing severe damage to the bridge and disrupting traffic on the road.

A report in Sawt Al-Shaah newspaper said that the truck which was travelling in a convoy carrying goods to Iraq from Aqaba, hit the bridge early in the morning and blocked the freeway for much of the day. Police said that the driver, Adnan Kreshan had been driving at high speed when the accident occurred.

Later another truck with a Kuwait number plate ran into the back of one of the police cars that was sent to the scene to organise the traffic flow after the blockage.

According to a police spokesman the Awajan bridge accident was the second of its kind at that spot in under a month.

## NCC endorses road loan, pharmacists law change

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) discussion Monday started with the motion submitted last week by seven NCC members regarding the hand-over of housing units in Madaba and Hanina to their new occupants.

The motion included the proposal that 10 to 15 per cent of these units be reserved for public sector employees.

The NCC members assured that the project's beneficiaries would be willing to pay the necessary first instalment on the dwellings and the monthly bills delivered by the housing company.

In a reply to the queries raised by NCC member Dr. Mamdooh Al-Ahmedi, Mr. Ali Abu Erbacha, one of the seven NCC members who submitted the proposal, explained that the project comprised independent housing units and not apartments. He added that there are more than 2000 units which have already been leased to employees in the private sector.

The NCC, presided over by its Speaker Suleiman Arar, then referred the proposal to the Public Services Committee for study.

### Highway loan

The second agenda topic in the NCC's regular session was the draft law on the ratifications of the loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) which is to contribute to the financing of the proposed Zarqa-Mafrq-Syrian border highway.

The NCC Finance and Administrative Committee, chaired by Dr. Khalil Al-Salem, after studying the draft law and the loan

agreement, approved them both as recommended by the government.

However, Mr. Sa'id Bina suggested that the name of the project should be changed to the Zarqa-Rihab-Syrian border road and Dr. Jamil Al-Sha'er also approved the suggestion.

Mr. Taher Hikmat said that the name could not be changed. The discussion, he asserted, was billed to focus only on the proposed agreement which could only be rejected or approved by the council.

Dr. Salem also said that the law is part of an agreement signed in June, 1983 which only requires ratification. He stressed that changing the project in its "entirety depends on the AFESD".

He added that the NCC have only two choices, "either returning the law, or postponing approval of the law until the government studies the law again".

Both NCC members, Mr. Amin Shukayr and Dr. Abbad endorsed Dr. Salem's suggestion.

Mr. Salman Al-Qudah said that the project is satisfactory as it is a vital road which "in addition connects us with Syria and Iraq".

Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh said that the project had been explained in detail by the Ministry of Public Works at an earlier date.

Posing a question to the NCC member, Mr. Abu Odeh asked whether they would like the government to give the details once

more and whether they would like to change the agreement.

After a long and heated debate the NCC adopted the law.

### Pharmaceutical law

The last topic discussed by the NCC was the draft law on the pharmaceutical profession law.

The first amendment said that the newly graduated pharmacist should be prevented from practising his profession until he is granted a licence from the Ministry of Health, is registered in the pharmaceutical union and has worked in the ministry in a job related to the profession for two years it required.

The amendment also said that the ministry does not recruit the new pharmacist after two months from the licence issue date, then the pharmacist will not have to work for the ministry.

Miss Aida Al-Mutlak during the discussion suggested that pharmacists should also serve in the Royal Medical Services which was approved by the NCC and included in the substantive amendment.

The subject of the second amendment to this law covered the inspection of pharmaceutical operations by the pharmaceutical and drug control department in the ministry to be medical and health professionals.

Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas pointed out that the inspection procedure also includes the cleanliness of such establishments.

He added that there are three essential parts to the inspection process: Testing samples; checking the prices of medicines, and ensuring that free drug samples are prohibited from being sold in Jordan.

The draft law was then adopted by the NCC.

## Begin postpones resignation

(Continued from page 1)

have a negative impact on the peace process.

He said any new Israeli administration should maintain the momentum to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

A leading Cairo newspaper said personal reasons were not the only motive for Mr. Begin's decision to resign.

The semi-official Cairo daily Al-Ahram said political considerations were also prompted Mr. Begin to step down.

It said they included Mr. Begin's differences with some partners in the government coalition and rising Israeli casualties in Lebanon.

Mr. Begin also faced severe criticism on a number of issues including austerity measures and his defence budget, it said.

Al-Ahram added: "We also should not overlook the fact that the Israeli judicial commission which investigated the massacres of Palestinians in the Beirut camps

of Sabra and Shatila has criticised Begin and accused him of indifference towards the behaviour of the Israeli military in the carnage."

### Sharon's alleged role

Time magazine reported Monday that an outburst by former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon Sunday may have persuaded Mr. Begin to announce his resignation.

Mr. Sharon "exploded" while the Israeli cabinet was discussing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese Shouf mountains. Time reported without quoting any sources.

The former defence minister, who was the architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, was angered that Mr. Begin had decided, at the request of the United States, to postpone the scheduled withdrawal date.

"You surrendered to the Americans," Time quoted Mr. Sharon as shouting at Mr. Begin. "You gave in. Prime Minister Begin and the minister of defence just cap-

itulated." Then Mr. Sharon stalked out and slammed the door, the magazine reported.

### U.S.: No change in ties

In the United States, the White House said Sunday close ties will continue between the United States and Israel whether or not Mr. Begin resigns.

"We have always had historic close ties with Israel. Those will continue and we reaffirm them," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters.

"While there are some disagreements among friends, friends and allies can work them out and we have done so with Israel. The relationship between the president and the prime minister has been a good one," Speakes said.

The deputy White House press secretary, speaking from President Reagan's summer holiday retreat, in Santa Barbara, California, declined to comment further, saying Mr. Begin's announcement that he intended to retire was an internal Israeli matter.

## Amal gunmen control Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

were killed by a mortar round after fighting broke out between Shi'ite and Lebanese forces."

The Druze, allies of the Shi'ites, joined in the battle which started Sunday when the army intervened in a fight in the poor neighbourhood of Bourj Al-Brajneh, sparking a Shi'ite insurrection.

As the army battled in the streets, shells crashed throughout Beirut. Several rounds landed around the presidential palace and Defence Ministry in the hills east of the capital.

The fighting, the heaviest in Beirut since last summer's Israeli-Palestinian battles, came at a time when the Lebanese army was preparing for a major test.

The 33,000-strong force is due to enter the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut to replace Israeli forces when they withdraw from the region in a move expected at any time.

Amid scenes recalling the 77-day Israeli siege of Beirut last summer, housewives mobbed shops to stock up on scarce supplies of bread, milk and meat.

Dozens of slum-dwellers fled their homes in the south of the city for Beirut's Sanayeh Gardens, home for hundreds of refugees during the siege, opposite the office of Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan.

Lebanese soldiers set up machinegun nests near the premier's office and armoured vehicles took up position around key buildings

such as the television station in west Beirut.

State-run Beirut Radio said the army's decision to stop operations had only a limited effect, with new attacks on army posts reported close to the "green line" dividing Beirut into mainly rightist and leftist areas.

By early afternoon, the army put its casualties at three dead and 60 wounded.

A British-made Hawker Hunter of the tiny Lebanese air force was hit by a shell at Beirut airport and burst into flames, Beirut Radio reported. Another aircraft, at Rayak in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, also came under heavy artillery fire, it said.

## Hostage drama continues

(Continued from page 1)

because the plane was on Iranian territory.

The charge d'affaires said he had had no contacts with the hijackers, but added that the pilot was in "direct contact" with Paris.

IRNA said Sunday night the hijackers had set a 48-hour deadline for France to meet their demands, which include the release of "Lebanese" from French jails.

Mr. Perrin described the demand as vague and said it had not been established who the hijackers were. IRNA said they had identified themselves as Lebanese.

Mr. Perrin said he understood that the hostages had been allowed a short time off the plane Monday to walk around and get some fresh air.

An Air France official at the airport told Reuters by telephone that the plane was parked at the end of a runway out of view of the main part of the airport, which was functioning normally.

After an overnight break of about 12 hours, IRNA said the hijackers resumed contact Monday morning with the control tower and demanded that security forces surrounding the plane stay back.

Mr. Perrin said water had been taken to the plane.

## U.N. conference on Palestine opens

(Continued from page 1)

land coupled with the creation of Palestinian self-rule associated with Jordan, was "the only realistic basis for a solution in the Middle East."

Israel said earlier the 10-day meeting would be an exercise in futility and the \$6 million it will cost the U.N. would be money squandered.

He said the plight of exiled or occupied Palestinian people was highlighted by last year's massacre in two Beirut refugee camps.

A solution to their problems "must be based on the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights which have been reaffirmed in a number of General

Assembly resolutions," he said. The U.N. chief called for self-determination for the Palestinian people but stopped short of calling for a Palestinian state.

He said all Israeli forces must be withdrawn from territory occupied in the 1967 Middle East war and added that the question of Jerusalem remained of primary importance in the search for a just settlement of the Palestine problem.

In his speech, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the world was no nearer a solution to the Palestine issue than it was 36 years ago when the U.N. first addressed itself to the problem.

Habib Chaty, secretary-general of the Organisation of Is-

amic Conference (OIC), said the Palestine problem was the overriding issue for the Muslim world because of the Islamic holy places under occupation.

He called for positive action to enforce U.N. resolutions on the issue. Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao read a message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The message said peace and security in West Asia would remain a chimera as long as Israel occupied Arab territories and "the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to the establishment of an independent national state were unrecognised."



Pilgrims from the occupied Arab territories after their arrival Monday at the new pilgrim centre of Mirmrein Ghor (Petra photo)

## JD 300,000 Pilgrim City comes to life

SALT (Petra) — Palestinian pilgrims from the occupied Arab territories arrived at the Pilgrims City in Mirmrein Ghor where they were received by Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al-Abadi.

Addressing the pilgrims, who arrived via King Hussein Bridge en route to Saudi Arabia to perform their Haj duties, Mr. Abadi said the Jordanian government, upon the personal direction of His Majesty King Hussein, has always offered every assistance possible to the pilgrims from the occupied territories.

He added the newly-constructed pilgrims city which cost a total cost of JD 300,000, has been provided with all the necessary utilities and services for the pilgrims' use. Electricity and water services, medical care, telephones and air-conditioning in

addition to rest house facilities have been installed, Mr. Abadi pointed out.

Mr. Abadi told the pilgrims that the ministry has adopted special arrangements to secure the pilgrims' comfort in Saudi Arabia. Special lodging and transport services have been guaranteed, and their stay in modern buildings close to the holy sites in Mecca have been arranged.

Dr. Abadi requested that the pilgrims abide by the rules and instructions issued by the ministry to guarantee the effective catering for their needs.

The ministry has made an effort to enable the pilgrims to stay as long as possible in Madinah. Mr. Abadi told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the date of the arrival of pilgrims from the occupied territories had been put forward in order to give them the chance to

perform their Haj rites at their ease.

The occupied territories pilgrims expressed their appreciation for the attentive care they have received from on Jordanian soil and the warm welcome they felt on arriving in Jordan.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Interior Ahmad Obaidat has decided to permit Palestinian pilgrims arriving from the occupied territories to stay with relatives in Jordan for a non-renewable period of three days. A ministry source clarified this by saying that only four pilgrims are permitted to stay with one host in Jordan.

Jordanians willing to play host to such pilgrims are requested to apply to the Public Security Directorate at least one week before the pilgrims' return from Saudi Arabia, the source concluded.

## Murder victim found near Jerash

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of a murdered man was found Monday in an outlying area near Jerash. A report in the local press said that the body was found by chance by a passer-by buried almost completely under a mound of stones and rocks on top of a hill lying between the villages of Kufri Khal and Al-Misherfeh, and two kilometres from the main highway.

Police officers investigating

found a decapitated body of a man nearly 25-years old.

The man, who is almost 161t cm tall, was found wearing a blue shirt and trousers but the body had decayed considerably, a police spokesman said. The police believe the man had been dead for at least three weeks.

The man must have been killed somewhere else and then brought

and hurried on the hill because no traces of blood were found on the scene, the police spokesman continued. The Public Security Department said that it had not received any reports about a missing person or of any crime committed.

The body has now been taken to the University of Jordan Hospital and the police are continuing to investigate the crime.

## Aqaba housing tender floated

AMMAN (Petra) — The Aqaba development committee has floated a tender to build a housing estate with full services to accommodate some 3,000 labourers living in the port of Aqaba.

The estate will include a transit resthouse.

## Head-on smash injures 4

AMMAN (J.T.) — Four people were injured and two cars were badly damaged in a road accident which occurred on the Nuzha highway on the northern outskirts of Amman Monday night.

A report in Al-Dustour newspaper said that a speeding car which was headed towards the Ministry of Interior Circle from

the Nasha intersection was responsible for the accident when its driver suddenly spotted a large mound of earth in the middle of the road.

Trying to avoid the heap, the car swerved violently into the oncoming lane where it hit a vehicle head-on. The occupants of both cars sustained injuries.



# Jordan Times

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## Joint action at Geneva

THE INTERNATIONAL conference on supporting the rights of the Palestinian people held its first meeting in Geneva yesterday. This important conference, which is sponsored by the United Nations, comes on the heels of another conference on combating racial discrimination, held recently also in Geneva. That conference came out with a number of resolutions, the most important of which was a condemnation of the close co-operation between South Africa and Israel and their similar outlooks and practices on racial discrimination and other issues.

The second important resolution adopted by the first Geneva conference was a condemnation of Israel's racial discrimination against the Arab population in territories occupied since 1967. According to that resolution all studies conducted by various U.N. committees on the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories reveal that Israel is continuing to discriminate against the Arab inhabitants, that it neglects the Arab people's economic, health, psychological and social needs and continues to expel them from their homes and their inherited lands. These measures clearly reveal Israel's racist policies which, to a great extent, resemble those of the White-ruled South Africa's regime. The resolution also refers to South Africa's torture methods against the black population, its air raids on neighbouring African states, specially Angola, exactly as Israel is doing inside the occupied territories and Lebanon and the Golan Heights.

In this way the first conference was able to expose the racist Israeli policies which violate all international laws and the basic human rights and principles. Israel is therefore viewing this conference on the rights of the Palestinian people with grave concern and worry. And the Zionist state has already declared its strong objection to the convening of this conference which it described as "a tool for throwing doubts on the legitimacy of Israel's statehood."

Israel's deep worry about this conference is due to several reasons: It is afraid of an increasing international condemnation of its arbitrary measures in the occupied Arab territories and its repeated attacks and air raids on neighbouring Arab states.

It is afraid of the sensitive subjects on the conference's agenda. This agenda includes a historical review of the Palestinian people's status and rights, the international framework of the Palestine problem, the present status of Jerusalem as a holy city and obstacles which stand in the way of the Palestinians and prevent them from regaining their legitimate rights; and also means of overcoming these obstacles.

It is afraid of the great number of world nations which are attending the conference that is held under the chairmanship of the U.N. secretary general.

The Palestine problem is unique in that it is a problem of a people evicted from their land and deprived of all rights without committing any crime. If Israel's worry stems from these reasons then Arab diplomacy may be described as successful. But what is required now is a comprehensive Arab move on all fronts, not merely a minimum of Arab solidarity, because the current Arab situation and the dangers threatening the Arabs do not tolerate any further delay for a joint Arab action. Let us hope that a diplomatic success for the Arabs at this conference in Geneva will be an incentive to the Arabs and a guide for further diplomatic and political successes towards the achievement of Arab goals and Palestinian rights.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Different faces of Zionism

WHETHER MENACHEM Begin is serious in his intention to resign or not and whether the motives behind his decision are connected with the disputes within the present coalition, or simply due to his poor health or the deteriorating economic situation in Israel and Israel's involvement in Lebanon, the resignation reflects the present state of dislocation and disturbance in Israel. The resignation indicates that Begin is no more capable of managing the Zionist state's affairs in the present regional and international circumstances. It is premature to speak about Begin's successor — if he really does resign — but we are sure that the next government will have the same motivation and will eventually also be forced to admit its failure in achieving Israel's aggressive objectives at the expense of the Arab Nation and at the expense of the world's peace and security.

What does a change of government in Israel really mean if the new government is to pursue the same goals and policies of its predecessor? What will change if the new government is intent on continuing to build new settlements in Arab land and evicting the Arab inhabitants from their homeland? What will change if the new government continues to cling to Lebanon and persists in its stubbornness in trying to get peace and land at the same time?

### Al Dustour: No real change in Israel

BEGIN'S RESIGNATION sums up precisely the complicated picture which exists within the present Likud coalition and the deteriorating conditions in Israeli society. This picture has become clearer day by day ever since Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its impact on the social, economic and political life of the Zionist state. Whatever the next step will be and whether the next government will be led by Likud or Labour, it will not make any real change in the situation. Whatever justifications Begin tries to find for submitting his resignation, the real reason behind it is the deteriorating political and economic situation in Israel. Nehru will Begin's resignation bring any change in Zionist ideology nor lessen Israel's ambitions and aggression. No doubt Begin will leave behind a very complicated political, economic and social situation, but he will also leave behind a legacy of terrorism and a history full of crimes.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Policy difficult to change

THERE ARE many reasons behind Begin's resignation, but they are mostly connected with Israel's economic difficulties. These difficulties have no doubt been aggravated by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the increase in taxes which resulted from that invasion. Also the Likud's failure to solve the economic problems and the withdrawal of the Tami party from the coalition has precipitated the resignation crisis. On top of all this, Begin had for the past few months shown less and less interest in continuing in office due to his poor health and the critical public opinion of the government's policies.

Yet the departure of Begin does not mean that things will change on the domestic or foreign fronts, because Begin has drawn up an aggressive policy for Israel which will be difficult to change, and has deepened in the minds of the Israelis the spirit of extremism and aggression. His policies will make it difficult for a successor to bring in any substantive change in this respect.

# Signs to be treasured and nurtured

By Rami G. Khouri

The debate that took place in the National Consultative Council (NCC) last week was a telling exposition of precisely how political thought is moving within Jordan. That such spirited and substantive issues were discussed in the NCC gives an accurate picture of the possibilities for legitimate political dialogue in Jordan. Several points were raised in the discussion, of which I think the most interesting were Mr. Taher Hikmat's suggestion that public officials should be held more accountable for their actions and should submit statements of personal wealth before being appointed to their posts; and Mr. Amin Shuqair's suggestion that no country, however big or modern an army it has, can ever hope to face the challenges before it unless it mobilises the full resources of its people via participatory political or social institutions.

The public accountability of

public officials in Jordan and other Arab states is a delicate issue that has been largely ignored during the past several decades of nation-building — decades during which everybody's concern with making money, educating their children or putting in place the very basic social and physical infrastructure of nationhood has taken up most of our attention. The fact remains that in almost all cases, public officials in the Arab World are rarely rewarded for a job well done or punished for a job badly done. Senior officials at ministerial, under-secretary or department director level are changed on a regular basis, and therefore society has the feeling that new faces bring fresh policies and impose a certain amount of accountability on their subordinates. This is not always the case. There are still no substantial institutionalised methods of holding public officials accountable for their misdeeds.

For someone to lose his job is not, in itself, sufficient if the job has been badly done. If, for example, some development projects take many more years to complete and cost millions of dinars more than planned, how is society supposed to know whom to blame? In a few brazen cases of dishonesty or total incompetence, some public servants have been dismissed, and even tried in court and punished with fines or jail sentences.

But most officials who are endowed with a public trust by being named to their positions fail to feel the pressure to do well that should be a part of public service. In the private sector, the forces of the marketplace play this role, rewarding good work and punishing bad work. In the public sector, a system of accountability has to be imposed, and it can only be imposed by the kind of public pressure we

are seeing manifested in the NCC this month.

I am not suggesting that most public officials are corrupt, lazy or incompetent. A strict, open system of public accountability has to be implemented not just to weed out any dead wood in the public sector, but more importantly to provide the kind of pressure needed to assure quality work by the civil service and our public officials who are appointed to their posts. Accountability assures excellence, and this should be our goal.

The process of accountability is probably the most important single element in that broader challenge that stares us in the face — how to activate the talents and resources of the citizenry and thereby deal effectively with the problems and the enemies that confront us? Our greatest weakness in the Arab World today is that we have been glaringly unable to bridge the gap between private effort and the greater public good, between the enormous energies that private citizens expend to satisfy their personal material requirements and the almost total absence of a sense of public spiritedness or civic consciousness. This is perhaps why we stagger on from year to year, suffering with every season a new defeat at the hands of Israel and its American supporters. Why has the Arab World known almost nothing but defeat, agony, shame and humiliation for the past three decades? Why are the Arabs rarely taken seriously in the international arena?

I am convinced the answer lies in our structures of nationhood. The legal dimensions of Arab nation-states have never been complemented by widespread political or socio-economic activity by which individual Arabs feel they share the same fate as their nation-state. We have tended to div-

orce our individual lives from the reality of the state, because the structures of Arab statehood have rarely promoted a deep, symbiotic relationship between the individual and the common welfare of society as represented by the state or the institutions of state.

That such questions are being raised in public these days in the heat of the sign in a long time of our ability to address our weaknesses honestly, and to come up with remedies that reinforce our collective commitment to strong, viable and meaningful statehood. It is also a positive sign of Jordan's special situation that such a vital, constructive, public debate can take place in this manner. These are the surest signs of maturity and self-assuredness that any society or country could ask for. They should be treasured, and nurtured, and appreciated for what they really are.

## W. Germans vote to delay missile deployment

By Anna Tomforde

BONN — More than 75 per cent of West Germans favour delaying deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Germany if the Geneva disarmament talks fail to yield a result by the end of this year, according to a public opinion poll published last week.

The result of the poll, commissioned by the ZDF television station in July, was made public by the Deutschlandfunk radio station in Cologne. It said that 75.5 per cent of the 1,000 people surveyed deployment to be delayed if the Soviet Union and the United States do not reach an agreement in Geneva.

This compares with 62 per cent advocating a delay, in an opinion poll commissioned by the previous

Social Democrat Liberal Government last autumn.

In the new poll, 62 per cent of those favouring a delay said they were supporters of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, the senior partner in the conservative-liberal Bonn coalition, while 71 per cent were liberal voters. The poll showed that 87 per cent of supporters of the opposition Social Democrats were for a delay.

Only 21 per cent of those asked supported government policy on the missiles — which is to press on with deployment while the negotiations continue.

Earlier last week, the foreign minister, Mr. Genscher, described as "a heavy blow" to the Geneva talks a Greek proposal to delay deployment. The suggestion has gained the backing of the leader of



the opposition, the Social Democratic former Chancellor, Mr. Willy Brandt.

Mr. Genscher urged the Soviet Union to drop its insistence on including British and French nuclear arsenals in disarmament negotiations with the United States. Mr. Genscher said Moscow held the key to agreement at the Geneva talks on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

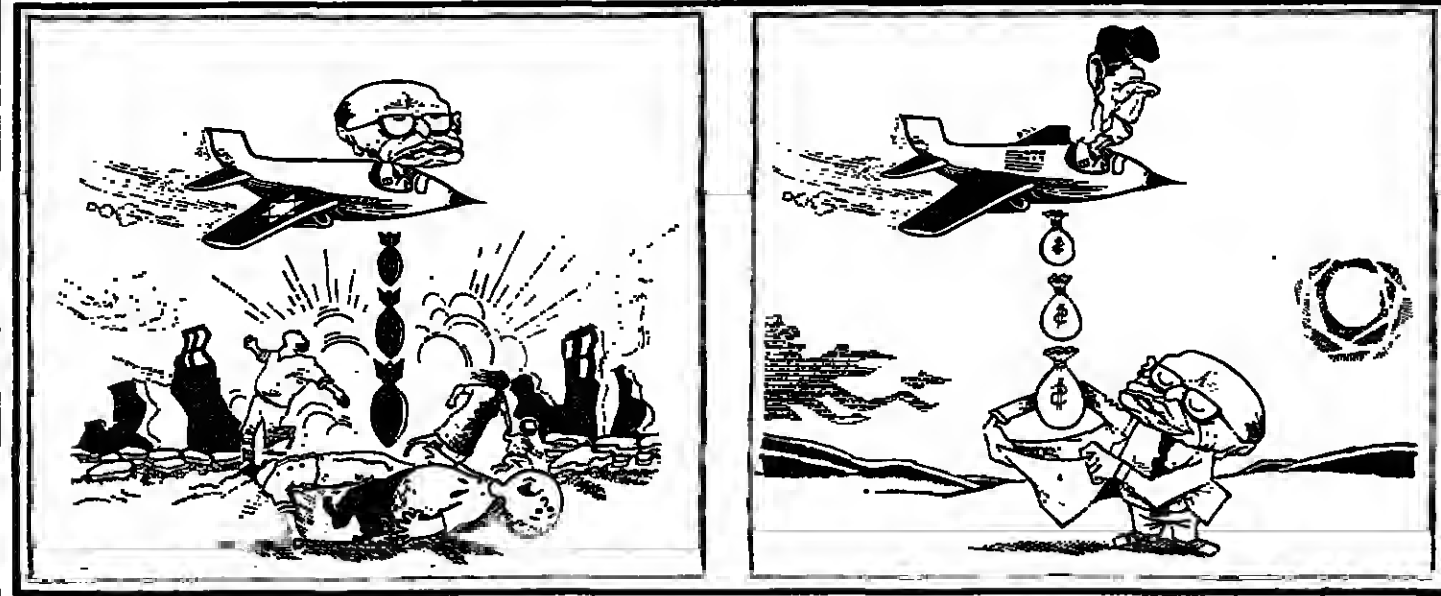
If the Kremlin would agree to exclude the British and French missiles, there would be enough time for an accord before the scheduled deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany, Italy and Britain this year, he said.

It was also reported that the U.S. government has commissioned a public opinion poll in West Germany aimed at assessing Bonn's ability to push through deployment despite growing opposition.

The poll, which will be carried out by the Infratest Institute of Munich, was ordered by United States Information Agency, a section of the State Department, which has also formulated the questions.

According to Stern magazine, those questioned will be asked to assess the probability of U.S. Pershing-2, and cruise missiles being stationed in West Germany from December if Washington and Moscow fail to reach an agreement, and whether they believe that the United States is negotiating seriously in Geneva.

The poll also asks whether U.S. policy this year has enhanced the prospects of peace or heightened the danger of war, and whether West Germans would allow their country to be over-run by the Soviet Union rather than risk a war, or whether they would support its defence — The Guardian.



## Bonn's Eastern ties worry EEC partners

By Paul Bolding  
 Reuter

EAST BERLIN — In a world beset by the problems of protectionism, free trade is thriving in an unlikely corner of the world — over the line that divides East and West Germany.

Special trade terms granted by Bonn for political and historical reasons mean the Communist East is often thought by other nations to be the 11th member of the European Community, a situation which deeply concerns some community politicians.

When the founding fathers of the community signed the treaty of Rome in 1957, they also approved a protocol exempting from it "inner-German" trade, reflecting the belief in the West at that time that Germany was one nation temporarily divided.

Since then the world has recognised East Germany as a separate state, though Bonn does not accept it as a foreign country, and trade between the two has rocketed.

Last year East German exports to West Germany, all free of community duties and import levies, were a record seven billion marks (\$2.6 billion) and 1983 figures show a further rise.

Officially less than one per cent of them, worth around 50 million marks (\$18.5 million), are re-exported to other community countries, but this is enough to worry community politicians who

fear the real figure is higher.

French Gaullist Jean-Francois Deniau was the latest of many members of the European Parliament to complain when he called in March this year for a thorough probe of the legal basis for East Germany's exemption from import duties and of how its re-exports through West Germany are monitored.

No member state has complained about the issue and Mr. Deniau said the whole area seemed to have become taboo.

Two years ago Belgian Foreign Trade Minister Willy De Clercq, in a European Parliament report, said the special arrangement was estimated to be worth \$4 billion a year to the East Germans.

Another member, David Curry of Britain, asked in vain in 1980 whether the commission had estimated how much it lost because of the system.

Commissioner Heinz Narjes, himself a West German, said the commission had not worked it out because if East Germany lost its special status there would be "very marked changes in trade flows."

Mr. De Clercq warned that there was a constant risk that other countries would abuse the system to get goods duty free into the community and at least one case is known where an East German enterprise conspired at such deception.

West German officials assert that such incidents are rare and are dealt with as fraud on both sides of the German divide.

Mr. De Clercq pointed out that the only information on East-West German trade came from West Germany and there were no independent checks.

Community diplomats in East Berlin also complain that information is scant on the detailed nature of the trade. One envoy said many goods sold in the Common Market as West German are made or assembled in East Germany and the fact concealed.

These cover a range of consumer items including leading brands of car spares and fashion shoes. "There is an added value which could make it easier for West German firms to compete with ours, but we simply have no idea of the extent of it," said one diplomat.

The scale of the trade also means hefty competition in the West German market which in times of recession the other community countries could do without.

Among the groups most concerned are farmers, a strong lobby who fear almost any competition. West German officials say, however, that a large proportion of the East German farm imports are for West Berlin, an enclave surrounded by East Germany with minimal agriculture of its own and where ease of transport makes it an obvious buyer.

They also point out that West Germany can and does impose quota limits on East German goods and say some 90 per cent of farm items are restricted in this way.

Ironically East Germany does not recognise the Common Market as a bloc because the community's writ extends to West Berlin, whose legal status is disputed between East and West.

However, according to Otto Haensch, a West German member of the European Parliament who came here last year, the East Germans are showing greater interest in an accord with the community.

The chagrin in other community states has been worsened by a shift in East Germany's trade patterns meaning it is buying less from them and selling more to them.

A hard currency shortage has made it slash Western purchases except those from West Germany, which are up around 30 per cent on last year.

This is because Bonn allows East Berlin a clearing arrangement between central banks which means the Communist side does not need hard cash for purchases, only for its cumulative deficit.

It also gets an interest-free "swing" credit of 770 million marks (\$285 million) — a kind of overdraft on its West German trade which means short-term deficits do not require new credits.

The Bonn government has maintained the special trade relationship in the hope of keeping ties with what it sees as the other half of one divided nation as close as possible, even though the idea of reunification has been virtually forgotten by the rest of the world.

## New Nicaraguan law emancipating political plurality

By Harvey Morris  
 Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinist rulers cite the recent passage of a law governing political parties as proof that they are committed to the establishment of democracy.

The law, passed by the multi-party council of state which acts as parliament, has been hailed in the official media as the first step towards free elections, tentatively set for 1985.

But some of the Sandinists' political opponents allege the law will result only in giving the ruling party a veto power in Nicaraguan politics.

The law establishes the rights and duties of political parties and makes them answerable to a Political Parties Council in which some opposition spokesmen say the Sandinists and their allies would enjoy an in-built majority.

Political developments here are being watched closely in Washington. U.S. fact-finding missions are due here almost daily throughout the summer congressional recess to judge the validity of President Reagan's charge that Nicaragua is a left-wing dictatorship, drifting towards Soviet-style Communism.

While many of the Sandinists acknowledge being Marxists, they vigorously deny they are following a Soviet or Cuban pattern and say the Reagan allegation is an excuse for U.S. intervention in Central American affairs.

"We are being judged for what they think we are doing rather than for what we are doing," said Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga in an interview.

"To bring in a system like the Soviet Union or Cuba is impossible. We don't want to create a second Cuba or a third Soviet Union or a fifth something else, but a new Nicaragua," Astorga added.

She described the new political party law as the first step towards the establishment of political institutions.

The law, which is to be followed by an electoral law in coming months, has been cautiously welcomed by most opposition parties from the far left to the centre.

The main criticism of the opposition is that the Sandinist Party and the state are becoming increasingly hard to distinguish, and that the Sandinist hold on the existing power structure threatens the establishment of genuine multi-party democracy.

The ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) takes its name from guerrilla fighter Augusto Cesar Sandino who fought against a seven-year U.S. military intervention in the 1920s and 1930s.

At the overthrow of dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979, the Sandinists took power in coalition with centrist and conservative opponents of the old administration.

In the past four years many of the non-Sandinist leadership have moved into opposition, some even into exile from which they are attempting to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The defections have led to a concentration of power in the hands of the Sandinists, who already control powerful institutions such as the People's Sandinist Army (EPS), the People's Sandinist Militia and the Neighbourhood Sandinist Defence Committees.

A government proposal to intro-

duce compulsory national service in the EPS has provoked criticism that the Sandinists are seeking to monopolise power. "The FSLN has become the armed party," said one critic.

The Sandinist black and red flag flies alongside the blue and white flag of Nicaragua on public buildings, while radio, television and the press are for the most part run by, or support, the Sandinists.

The Sandinists nevertheless lobby to the fact that private education, private land ownership and private property are guaranteed.

Some opposition leaders allege such guarantees are cosmetic cover for a trend towards party and state control.

The editor of the conservative opposition newspaper La Prensa, Pedro Chomorro, said education and the economy were ultimately subject to Sandinist control thereby limiting the freedom of private institutions.

He also complained that the practice of prior censorship, introduced under emergency regulations, "limited the right of the opposition to criticise the Sandinists openly."

Mr. Chomorro produced an education ministry reading book for the first year of primary school containing Sandinist slogans as evidence that the party was attempting to indoctrinate the country's youth through the education system.

Although the Sandinists acknowledge operating as a vanguard party of the Nicaraguan revolution, they deny any attempt to repress their political opponents.

Astorga said the National Guard of former dictator Somoza was the only proscribed organisation in the country "like the Nazis in Germany after the war."

She said the Sandinists, had stuck by a pledge to respect private property and not to execute former National Guards.

A government decision to send fact-finding missions to Western Europe, Latin America and the United States to study their political systems was an indication the Sandinists were sincere in their promise to establish democracy, she added.

Despite the opposition complaints, there are no signs of mass popular discontent with Sandinist rule although the tough economic situation means a constant struggle to obtain basic daily essentials.

The government appears to have headed away from a possible clash with the powerful Roman Catholic church, despite tension between revolutionary and traditionalist wings of the clergy.

The Sandinists' obvious hold on power prompted visiting U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas to note two weeks ago "the government is going to be around for a long time," although he expressed concern about a possible drift towards a Cuban or Soviet system.

An earlier U.S. fact-finding mission to Nicaragua sponsored by the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee Human Rights Group reported:

"The Sandinists demonstrate a strong commitment to provide their people with greater economic and social justice, in marked contrast to their neighbours. Even their opponents admitted this and noted that while they have spoken out strongly against the government, they were still alive — a far cry from the cruel fate of critics of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan military, both of which enjoy U.S. support."





Alden Winship Clausen has got the whole world in his hands (photo by David Hathcox/The Guardian)

## World Bank seeks "to keep the sick alive to effect long-term cure"

By Alex Brummer

It is just over two years since Alden Winship "Tom" Clausen, a stout and retiring figure, left California and the presidency of Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank, to take up residence at World Bank Headquarters in Washington. In terms of sheer show business he has appeared no match for his predecessor, Robert McNamara, veteran of Camelot and Vietnam, whose public persona often towered above the development institution he headed.

When I met Mr. Clausen in his light and airy twelfth floor office a stone's throw from the White House it was hard to know what to expect. At press conferences in Washington and at International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank meetings he has been surprisingly unimpressive for a man who has been a dominant figure in the modern financial community and almost became chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, America's central bank, before taking on the World Bank.

His answers have tended to ramble and lack impact in spite of a traumatic period in office which saw many major developing countries at the brink. The role of the bank and IMF was seriously challenged first by the Reagan administration and more recently by Congress.

And he has seen its operations interrupted continuously by mil-

itary entanglements, social unrest, and coups in client countries. But as a public figure his views have been curiously enigmatic.

In our talk I heard a different Clausen. A man who relished the challenge of a 10, 15 or 25-year view of development as against the quarterly timetable of profits, dividends and stock market announcements which dominate commercial banks. He was gravely concerned about the future of the International Development Association (IDA), the branch of the bank which makes concessional loans to the world's very poorest countries, but unable to inject passion into his views.

We met in the hall between the inconclusive meetings of IDA donor countries in Tokyo last month and the full gathering of the IMF and World Bank for their annual meetings in Washington next month. The bank believes that if IDA is to function realistically it will need \$16 billion to see it through the next three years. The United States, with its increasingly deep-seated suspicion of multilateral institutions, argues that \$9 billion is the best it can do.

How will the gap be bridged? "There is one fantastically new idea," says Clausen tongue in cheek, leaning back in his armchair. "Just go to work terribly hard and more effectively. I think it's wrong to say the Tokyo meeting ended in a stalemate. One can say that because the majority

of countries are willing to talk at the \$15 to \$16 billion level, one would say a compromise has got to come within those parameters."

Even with the \$16 billion figure, which takes recognition of China's membership of the bank, there is a "drop in real terms for those countries which are most in need, and I think that is rather telling." He warns that if there is a reduction all the world's poorest countries "will suffer."

By tradition since Bretton Woods in 1944 the World Bank has been headed by an American and the IMF by a European. As Americans it has often been hard for World Bank chairmen to be openly critical of their own country. McNamara in his emotional valedictory address broke the tradition rather sharply when he chided the U.S. for its abysmal foreign aid contributions. Mr. Clausen is equally aware of Washington's shortcomings.

He argues that whereas in the 1960s the long-term trend was in favour of multilateral aid the pendulum had swung back to bilateral aid and there was much questioning in Washington particularly by the Reagan administration. "There's a lot of aid fatigue," in the U.S. Mr. Clausen says, although he believes, in spite of its tardiness over IDA, that the Reagan team's attitude has improved as a result of studies which suggest that some 70 per cent of the aid dished out by the mul-

tinational banks actually supports U.S. foreign policy objectives.

He blames the thousands of small commercial banks for much of the distaste on Capitol Hill towards the \$8.4 billion injection of resources for the International Monetary Fund which has been taking the brunt of the Third World debt crisis. Congress has simply become fed up with the banks because of their moaning and goading over government regulations. But their efforts to block the IMF increase Congress wrongly hoped to get its own back on the banking system.

Mr. Clausen clearly regrets efforts within the Congress and administration to introduce politics into the multinational banks. Recently, for instance, inter-American bank loans to Nicaragua and Guyana have effectively been blocked because of U.S. government objections to the way the two Socialist governments have been managing their economies.

"I think it's basically wrong to politicise the decisions of the multilateral financial institutions," Mr. Clausen says. "The World Bank has an ideology, it worships at the altar of pragmatic economics... We have got to be above the politics and our decisions should not be politicised," the president says, raising his voice for emphasis.

His office has a luxurious large beige carpet with an oriental inset

On the walls are gifts from countries visited, including a wood-carved mural recently presented by the government of Indonesia. By his desk there is a large globe on an elegant wooden stand where, like a Roman emperor, Mr. Clausen can survey an empire which makes him an important figure in all the continents.

But the trend to politicisation is one Mr. Clausen alone cannot change. In order to squeeze the IMF Bill through Congress, and prevent the debt crisis getting out of hand again, the Reagan administration has had to accept that in future IMF loans to South Africa, no one side of the political spectrum, and Communist countries (however they may be defined) on the other, will no longer be approved by the United States. Politicisation is on the advance.

The dangers of this and the cavalier spending on the military as opposed to development is a matter of strong regret to Mr. Clausen. "More than \$600 billion on weapons," Mr. Clausen notes, "compared with \$125 billion for development."

"Real security comes from reducing the problems of civil unrest and economic problems," The challenge, Mr. Clausen says, is to obtain a small slice of the \$600 billion spent on the military. "Is it unreasonable to ask the question today, had there been more development assistance in Central America, then the need for mil-

itary worry and military support would have been less?"

A year ago, with Mexico near to default on its international debt and Brazil and Argentina waiting in the wings, it appeared as if the world was on the edge of financial apocalypse as economic leaders prepared to gather in Toronto for the annual meetings of the bank and fund. In recent weeks the system has appeared near the brink again as the Brazil rescue package showed signs of unravelling and the cruel discipline of the IMF led to rioting on the streets in Sao Paulo.

Taking the temperature now Mr. Clausen, tanned after a summer holiday away from steamy Washington, was unwilling to say the financial system was in crisis. "Crisis is a bit dramatic, but it sells newspapers," he asserts while acknowledging that there are still "very serious concerns."

But he notes that the flow of capital from commercial banks has ground to a halt as a result of the debt crisis — posing a serious problem of capital shortfall in the developing countries. In the last three successive quarters (to the end of June), he says, there have been negative transfers of funds from the commercial banking system to the developing countries demonstrating that stability is still a long way away.

In response to this problem the World Bank is stepping up the pace of its disbursement of loans

to developing countries. "You have got to keep the patient alive to effect the long-term cure," he says.

As a result of the internal adjustment many Third World countries are having to go through longer-term projects — which have been the mainstay of the bank's operations — have been curtailed. Instead money is flowing to projects which are more immediate, putting on the back burner some of the longer-term development.

In spite of the bank's efforts to take on a greater role as an intermediary, in the financial markets, as the other banks have withdrawn, Mr. Clausen says there is in reality a limit to what it can do. While the World Bank has stepped up its role in the marketplace and improved its liquidity there is no direct way it can fill the vacuum left by the commercial banks. What it can try to do is make conditions more favourable for renewal of commercial bank lending through co-financing schemes in which the World Bank joins in projects as a kind of supervisory anchor or guarantor.

Although Mr. Clausen brings a first class financial intelligence to the bank it is difficult to extract him from the world of percentages, leverage, and liquidity which was part of his make-up for 32 years at the Bank of America. When we discussed the problems

of starvation and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa he preferred to describe the response in terms of the rising percentage of concessional aid (from 25 per cent in the 1970s to 37 per cent last year) received from IDA than in human terms.

A pilot 6,000-acre water project in China's northern plains, which could provide a breakthrough in food production, is reduced to a discussion of productivity. Although Mr. Clausen recently visited the slums of Shanghai, on his first visit to the People's Republic as World Bank president, he preferred to describe the bank's involvement in China in terms of loans made and loans projected and "blends" of IDA and World Bank loans.

Our conversation left me with the impression of a grey international banker, with the cause of the developing countries at heart, who will never really be able to relate to the human dimension of development. The caution and coldness of a life-long career as a banker seems to dominate. While this may be useful and important in the money markets and at the bargaining table it may make him less than an effective public advocate of the Third World cause at a time when it has been on the retreat in the U.S. and other Western democracies.

— The Guardian

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# SPORTS

## Noah to play 1st match at U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — French Open Champion Yannick Noah, the fourth seed, has a big question mark concerning his form after a two-month layoff as he prepares to start out in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships on Tuesday against American Scott Davis.

Noah's match is the first in the stadium court at the National Tennis Centre on an opening day when crowds will also see top-seeded John McEnroe and defending champion Jimmy Connors, the third seed, in action. Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia begins play on Wednesday.

In the women's event, top seed Martina Navratilova and second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd wait until Wednesday to get started, but third-seeded Andrea Jaeger plays fellow-American Betsy Nagelsen in a Tuesday evening match on the stadium court.

Noah, 23, has moved steadily up the rankings the last four years and hopes to improve on his fourth-round showing here last year. If he beats Davis, a rising 21-year-old rated 82nd in the world, the big Frenchman may look ahead to a possible showdown against Lendl in the semi-finals.

But Noah showed this week that he may be far from ready for the occasion.

After sitting out a six-week suspension imposed by the U.S. Tennis Council for missing a match at a tournament earlier this year, Noah was forced to spend another two weeks resting because of a knee injury.

He returned to competition as the top seed in a men's event at Jericho, New York, on Thursday.

and was beaten in his first match by American Brian Gottfried. He served poorly, was foot-faulted five times and rarely showed any of his best form.

"It showed I'm not ready," Noah conceded afterwards, while Patrice Hagelauer, the French Davis Cup coach, added: "Being out so long makes a player lose confidence. He has to start again."

"The first week of the open will be tough for Noah. But if he makes it, he'll be tough to beat in the second week," Hagelauer added.

McEnroe, meanwhile, will be trying to regain the title he won three years in succession before he lost to Lendl in the semi-finals a year ago. McEnroe, who regained his Wimbledon title this year, begins his quest for the \$120,000 first prize against compatriot Trey Waltke, who is ranked 130th.

Connors, 34, beat Lendl in last year's final and will launch his campaign for a fifth U.S. Open men's title when he takes on Ramesh Krishnan of India. The 22-year-old Krishnan, rated 131st in the world, gave his best performance in a major tournament when he advanced to the U.S. Open quarter-finals in 1981.

Connors and McEnroe have between them won the last five Open titles and are paired in the same half of the draw, setting up a possible meeting in the semi-finals.

McEnroe, 24, may have an easier time getting through the quarter-final round as Connors has sixth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in his quarter.

Lendl and Noah may be on course for a meeting in the semi-finals, but several other quality players must be subdued. Their bracket includes fifth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden and 12th-seeded American Johan Kriek.

On the women's side, Navratilova would appear to have little opposition until the quarter-finals as she pursues the only major title she has yet to win.

In the quarters Navratilova, 26, may face either seventh-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany or Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, the ninth seed.

If it is Temesvari, the Wimbledon champion could have her hands full. The 17-year-old Hungarian is probably the game's next big star after winning this year's Italian Open title.

She is at her best on clay, but could be a formidable opponent here if a recent back injury does

not trouble her.

Navratilova's opening-round opponent will be Emilse Raponi Longo of Argentina.

Lloyd, the defending champion, could find it more difficult reaching the final and a possible showdown with Navratilova.

The six-time women's champion may have to contend with 16th-seeded Evonne Goolagong of Australia in the round of 16, Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova in the quarter-finals and American Tracy Austin, the fourth seed, in the semis.

If Lloyd does reach the final against Navratilova, she will have her work cut out for her. Navratilova has won their last five meetings, four of them in straight sets.

Austin, who has been bothered by a back injury, may have a tough first round against Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa, 26, who was a surprising semi-finalist this year at Wimbledon.

Just two of the top 16 rated women's players are missing from the field — West German Bettina Bunge, who is injured, and Billie Jean King, King, 34, finds the hard-court surface at the National Tennis Centre difficult for her knees.

## Nicholas stars at the double

LONDON (R) — Arsenal's £750,000 (\$1,125,000) new signing Charlie Nicholas fired his first two goals in English League soccer and inspired his first division club to a 2-1 win over Wolverhampton on Monday.

Nicholas, the Scottish international striker formerly with Celtic, hit a 25th minute equaliser and added an 81st minute penalty winner to make Arsenal one of three teams to win twice in three days.

West Ham, who won 1-0 at Everton, and former European Champions Aston Villa, 1-0 winners at home to Sunderland, are the other clubs who have set the pace with Arsenal.

Londoners Arsenal survived a setback when Wayne Clarke grabbed a third minute goal for Wolverhampton, who were promoted from division two at the end of last season.

But 21-year-old Nicholas, imported to provide goals and inject excitement, put his new club level when he stroked in a Brian McDermott cross, then he rapped home the spot kick after being

## 2 world records broken at Cologne athletics meeting

COLOGNE, West Germany (R) — Sydney Maree of the United States became the new king of the world's middle distance runners by breaking Briton Steve Ovett's world 1,500 metres record at an international athletics meeting here on Sunday.

The 26-year-old South African-born Maree went the last 500 metres all alone to establish the new standard of three minutes 31.24 seconds, just 0.12 seconds below Ovett's previous mark of 3:31.36 set three years ago Saturday night at Koblenz, West Germany.

Maree's record may not last long. Ovett, who finished a disappointing fourth place over 1,500 metres in this month's World Championships, has already said he would try to lower the record at Koblenz on Wednesday night.

There was a second world record on Sunday in the pole vault, where Frenchman Pierre Quinon cleared 5.82 metres to break the existing mark of 5.81 set by Vladimir Polyakov on June 26, 1981.

Maree's record was a surprise to

most observers. If Ovett was a disappointment in Helsinki, Maree was even more so. He had established himself as one of the world's top middle distance men towards the end of last year but in Helsinki he could only place ninth in his semifinal and did not qualify for the final.

His time was 3:38.65 and there were reports that his poor performance was due to overtraining.

But if he mistimed his preparation for Helsinki, Maree reaped the rewards on Sunday. A pacemaker took him through the first 400 metres in 54.65 seconds and they passed the 800 mark in a fast 1:52.80 with a stellar field including Pierre Deleze of Switzerland, New Zealander John Walker and American Tom Byers far behind them.

The pacemaker dropped out with 500 to go leaving Maree on his own, and with a crowd of 55,000 roaring him on he produced a fine last lap of 56 seconds.

Deleze was second three seconds behind with Walker a close third and Byers a distant fourth.

"I knew I could do it," a delighted Maree gasped after the race. "I think the record could go lower with more competition than I had today."

Maree, who moved to the United States several years ago because of the limited competition available to him as a South African — his native country are banned as members of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) — set his previous best time for the distance last year.

That was a clocking of 3:32.12 and he has a best time for the mile of 3:48.83, 1.5 seconds off the world mark of 3:47.33 held by another British runner, Sebastian Coe.

Ironically, Maree's success on Sunday came less than 48 hours after Steve Cram of Britain, the world 1,500 metres champion, had just missed by three-tenths of a second to set a record for the distance in Brussels on Friday night. Cram clocked 3:31.66.

Quinon was also without opposition in the pole vault when none of his rivals could do better than 5.55 metres. But the Frenchman delighted the crowd with his superb vault to beat Polyakov's old mark.

An expected attempt by West German Ulrike Meyfarth to regain the women's world high jump record from Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union did not materialise when she slightly injured her takeoff foot and could only clear a modest 1.85 metres.

Meyfarth and Bykova each set a world record of 2.03 metres last Sunday at their European Cup final in London but Bykova extended it to 2.04 at Pisa, Italy, during the week.

World triple jump champion Zdzislaw Hoffmann of Poland was beaten into second place by ebullient American Willie Banks, who won with a distance of 16.91 metres.

Bert Cameron of Jamaica, surprisingly beaten at his World Championship distance of 400 metres in Zurich on Wednesday by Alonzo Babers of the U.S.

## Powerful Soviet women crush rowing opposition

DUISBURG, West Germany (R) — Opposition hopes of chipping away at Soviet dominance of women's rowing were dented Monday when the powerful Russians mercilessly crushed their rivals in the World Championship heats here.

The Soviets, showing they are clearly ahead of all other comers in weight and muscle as well as in class, looked strong enough to retain all five gold medals they won last year.

Their only weakness is in the coxless pairs where East Germany should be able to console themselves with the sixth and last world title in Saturday's finals.

The East Germans have held the world title in this event for the past six years, and Silvia Froehlich and Marita Gasch looked in no mood to give it up.

The Leipzig pair stormed into the final with a seven second victory over West Germany, leaving the Soviet girls back in fourth place.

There was little else for the powerful East Germans to cheer about as they followed the Soviet boats home in the heats of the quadruple sculls and coxed fours.

Though East Germany won their heat and a place in the final in the eights, they face a Soviet team who seem to have the event totally under control. The Soviet time of three minutes 03.48 seconds for the 1,000 metres course was the fastest by almost seven seconds.

In the single sculls the 27-year-old World Champion Irina Fetisova of Leningrad trounced 1981 silver medalist Beryl Mitchell of Britain in her heat and must be favourite for the finals.

But last year's runner-up Valeria Rucila of Romania had the day's best time and could give her a good race.

In the morning's heats for lightweight male crews the Italians showed some stylish form and look likely to recapture three of the four titles on offer.

The championships continue on Tuesday with the repechages in the men's events in which crews have a second chance to reach the semi-finals or finals.

## Durie wins Mahwah tennis

MAHWAH, New Jersey (R) — Jo Durie of Britain battled to a three-set, comeback victory over second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia Sunday to win a \$125,000 women's tennis tournament.

Durie, sixth-seeded, beat Mandlikova 2-6, 7-5, 6-4.

After Mandlikova won the first set and broke serve early in the second, it seemed certain she would take charge and power to victory.

But Durie made up the deficit and turned the tide in the 12th game of the middle set.

Mandlikova, a French Open winner with final-round appearances at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, saved two break-points before Durie stepped into a second serve and lashed a deep backhand return cross court which forced a backhand error.

Durie took charge in the third set, running up a 4-0 lead as Mandlikova, who was only good on 35 per cent of her first serves,

## British horse wins Arlington Million

CHICAGO (R) — British horse Tolomeo, with Pat Eddery aboard, became the first foreign thoroughbred to win the Arlington Million when he beat American favourite John Henry by a neck on Sunday.

The Irish-bred and born Tolomeo began as a 38-1 long shot but prevailed over the 1 1/4 mile race in which 14 horses from five nations sought the \$600,000 top prize.

One-half length behind John Henry, the 7-5 favourite, was Nijinsky's Secret of Canada. Thunder puddles of the United States finished fourth, two more lengths back.

It was a three-horse race most of the way with Nijinsky's Secret setting the pace and John Henry and Tolomeo right behind.

Late in the stretch, with John Henry about to take command on the outside, Nijinsky's Secret drifted out slightly from the rail, presenting an opening for Tolomeo on the inside.

"It was the difference between winning and losing," said Eddery, a former all-England jockey champion. "If I had to try to go around John Henry, I wouldn't have overtaken him."

Tolomeo had not won in six starts in Europe this year for owner Carlo d'Alessio but trainer

Luca Cumani was confident of the three-year-old's chances going into the race.

"The odds merely reflected the attitude of the American public toward European horses," he said. "In Europe, he probably would have been the second choice."

John Henry's jockey, Chris McCarron, said he thought he had the race won entering the stretch but was temporarily blocked by Nijinsky's Secret. McCarron said his eight-year-old mount just did not have the speed to catch Tolomeo once the British horse took charge.

Cumani said he had believed all week that it would be a two-horse race between Tolomeo and John Henry, the biggest money-winner of all time with nearly \$4 million.

Heavy rains on Thursday caused him some concern. Cumani said, because his horse generally runs best on a hard, dry track. But when he walked the course Sunday morning and found it in excellent shape his confidence returned.

"I told my jockey 'let the horse come out the way he wants. Let a couple go ahead and just sit behind them. Keep an eye on John Henry. He's the one you've got to beat,'" he said.

It was the first U.S. race for horse, jockey and trainer.

"All I knew was I had a hell of a horse in my hand and I didn't know what I'd find here, but the pot was big enough so I thought why not," Cumani said.

Eddery said winning the Arlington Million was the greatest achievement of his career and said the victory was "good for British breeders and it will attract more European entrants (to this race) in the future."

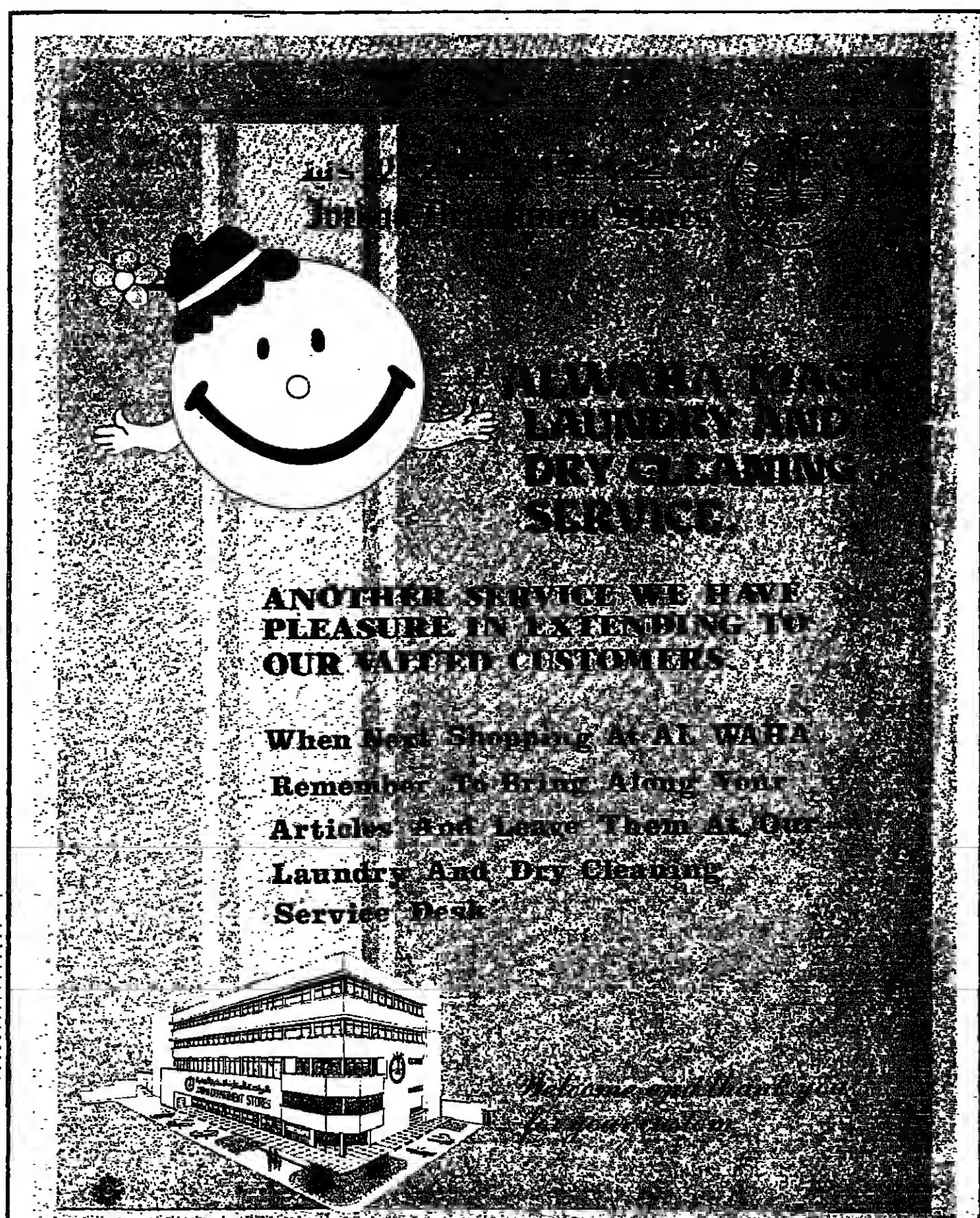
Tolomeo's winning time was 2:04 2/5, well off the track record of 1:58 4/5 set by the American horse Pennant in last year's Arlington Million. John Henry won the inaugural million two years ago.

Cumani said he now plans to take Tolomeo back to England and may run him in France's Arc de Triomphe on Oct. 3.

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## U.K. coal battle looms as American takes over

LONDON (R) — A battle is looming in the British coalfields as tough American businessman Mr. Ian MacGregor takes over with orders from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to cut the state-owned mining industry's huge losses.

As yet the bugles have barely begun to blow, but if Britain's 200,000 miners opt to fight a pitched battle in defence of their jobs in a shrinking industry it could lead to the industrial battle of the decade, according to commentators.

Such a confrontation could conceivably also lead to the first real industrial challenge to Mrs. Thatcher herself.

The canny Conservative free-market advocate is well aware that a now-legendary strike by the miners, generally regarded as the country's most powerful group of workers, destroyed the 1974 government of her Conservative predecessor Mr. Edward Heath.

Mr. MacGregor, a 70-year-old Scot who emigrated to America as a young man and rose to be chief of the huge Aramco mining group, takes over on Thursday as £59,000 (\$90,000) a year chairman of the National Coal Board.

Mrs. Thatcher brought him over three years ago from a New York banking house to sort out the ailing state steel industry.

She now wants the same job done for coal, which got £374 million (\$570 million) from the taxpayer last year but still lost £110 million (\$170 million).

Targeted for closure over the next seven years are up to 70 almost worked-out 19th-century pits that account for the bulk of the losses.

Turbulent miners' leader Mr. Arthur Scargill, hated by the right, says 70,000 of his members would lose their jobs in the process and the coal board has not denied the figure.

Compounding the dangers is the fact that the miners next month start negotiations with Mr. MacGregor on a pay claim described as substantial and certain to be stoutly resisted.

Calls to battle were sounded last week when the coal board announced it would shut two pits, Cardowan in Scotland and Brynllw in South Wales, in the face of unloosely opposition.

"We should come out on strike, no argument about it at all," declared the area's union spokesman Mr. Don Hayward.

"If they can shut Brynllw, no colliery in Britain is safe," he said. In the absence of union president Mr. Scargill, who was in Moscow on business, a spokesman at National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) headquarters said: "As with all battles, they will only stop when the membership hit back."

Mrs. Thatcher, who views loss-making nationalised industries with distaste and is intensifying her programme to sell off state businesses, does not lack the stomach for a fight.

Although she has handled the miners with kid gloves since she came to power in 1979, she may now feel the time is ripe to confront Mr. Scargill, according to commentators.

**Recession helps**  
Thanks to the recession, coal stocks now stand at a record 60 million tonnes, enough to make Britain able to ride a miners' strike for six months.

Another factor is that Mr. Scargill, 45, now trying to rouse British workers into generalised opposition to Mrs. Thatcher, is believed to be in low standing with his own members, who have already rejected his strike calls twice.

Some conservatives think Mr. MacGregor can split the miners if he adopts the tactics he used at British steel, offering the men big redundancy payments over the heads of their union.

Despite the air of conflict, the government insists it is committed to a successful coal industry. It is pumping £700 million (\$1 billion) this year into new productive ventures, like the modern Selby coalfield in Yorkshire, Europe's largest.

Colliery operating costs have gone up by 22 per cent in real terms in the past decade and Mr. MacGregor is known to believe that high energy costs are a drag on British industry.

**Siddall advises gentleness**  
But outgoing coal chief Sir Norman Siddall, who has himself pruned 10,000 jobs and 15 pits, is advising him to go gently and avoid a conflict.

The pugnacious, irrepressible Mr. Scargill went on the offensive long before Mr. MacGregor's appointment was actually confirmed, castigating him as a Thatcher hatchet man, a butcher and an economic disaster.

But Mr. MacGregor, whose Scottish clan motto is "e'en do and spare nocht" (do it and spare no one), prefers to liken himself to a doctor giving treatment to sick industries.

"I'm a plastic surgeon: I try to rebuild damaged features," is one of his few public comments.

## Experts call for shake-up of world financial bodies

ISTANBUL (R) — An international conference of 40 financial, banking, aid and development experts opened in Istanbul Monday with strong attacks on deflationary policies and calls for a shake-up of world financial institutions.

Philippines' Prime Minister and Finance Minister Cesar Virata blamed "stubbornly and unevenly pursued" deflationary policies and high interest rates for commodity price collapses and subsequent balance of payments and debt problems faced by many developing countries.

Mr. Virata, who chaired the meeting, suggested financial bodies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were not equipped to deal with problems caused by the world recession.

"The question is whether issues of money and finance can be dealt with under existing institutional structures... or whether they need to be the subject of global negotiations, a second Bretton Woods, so to speak," he said.

He was referring to the 1944 conference that set up the IMF and the World Bank.

Mr. Virata was the opening speaker at the four-day informal meeting convened by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the private North-South round table organisation to consider world monetary issues.

Pakistan's Planning and Development Minister, Mahabub ul Haq, said it could take years of painstaking dialogue to set up a new international conference on reforming financial institutions.

But he believed it was necessary because institutions established at Bretton Woods were outdated and unable to cope with the complexity of today's world economy.

He said the oil boom of the 1970s had generated a flow of some \$500 billion to commercial banks, which should have been ample to supply the world's liquidity needs.

"But what is wrong is that this liquidity is unregulated and uncertain," Mr. ul Haq said.

He said an overall one per cent growth increase among Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries would produce a \$15 billion drop in Third World nations' deficits.

But even such modest growth was held up by the present system of liquidity distribution and IMF insistence on deflationary policies which depressed world output and employment levels, he said.

Mr. Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, said one reason why South America had run into enormous external debts, which approached \$1,000 per capita on the continent, was the inadequacy of the world's monetary system.

South American countries had accepted dramatic deflationary policies on the assumption that

world recovery was coming. But there were now doubts about this and interest rates continued to rise, he said.

He said South American nations would probably hold a high level meeting in coming months in try to work out a concerted approach to their problems.

"We are not farming a trade union of debtors, but we must do something to improve the situation," Mr. Iglesias said.

Mr. Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said there was still no sign of a rigorous expansion of world trade.

Mr. Dunkel said provisional figures showed world trade in the first half of this year was less than in the same 1982 period.

He said a recent upturn in commodity prices was not fuelling increased imports by developing countries. Revenue thus generated was just being channelled into debt servicing. He called for an end to protectionism and said a climate of confidence in international trading conditions was needed urgently to spur trade investment.

The conference ends on Thursday.

## Dollar firms in Europe

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar remained firm on European exchanges Monday after a surge in New York on Friday night prompted by news of a smaller than expected fall in the U.S. money supply.

The latest U.S. M-1 money supply figures, the most widely watched indicator of the amount of money in circulation in the United States, showed a drop of only \$200 million on Friday night when the market had been expecting a drop of around \$800 million.

Dealers said the news, coupled with expectations that M-1 would surge again in the first week of September, revived the feeling in the market that the U.S. Federal Reserve would have to tighten its credit policy, thereby forcing up U.S. interest rates.

## Britain probes export credit guarantees

LONDON — Of all British government ministries, the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is perhaps the strangest.

It is staffed and run like the rest of the civil service, but in reality a commercial operation — the government's own insurance company.

It operates out from Whitehall but the City of London (although part of it was dispersed to Cardiff) and has operated profitably for most of its 64 years.

It has survived two official reviews, in 1958 and 1972.

Now it is to be reviewed again and, this time, it is unlikely to emerge with all its parts intact.

The committee of inquiry announced in August by Mr. Paul Channon, minister of state for trade, has the widest possible remit.

It could recommend, at an extreme, that the ECGD be stripped of most of its basic export insurance business and live on merely as an agency for processing a minimal export subsidy programme.

It could decide, at the other extreme, that the ECGD remain a government department with its present wide range of functions.

Or it could plump for any number of intermediate options: the ECGD could be "hived off" like the post office to become a semi-autonomous corporation freed from direct treasury and ministerial control. Or it could merely be asked to form fruitful partnerships with the private sector in the least risky areas of its operation.

The ECGD has come in for scrutiny on a number of counts. Firstly, it is heading for its first serious deficit ever: Like its sister agencies around the world it has been knocked sideways by recession, bankruptcies and Third World debt — all of which have been translated into historically high claims.

Second to try to staunch the cash drain, it has to raise premiums. Rates have been increased only six times since the World War II, but four of those increases have been in the last four years.

Although the department says it has to keep its rates broadly competitive in international terms, exporters have begun to complain. That, in turn, has led them to question whether the ECGD is

providing a sufficient variety of insurance packages.

The private sector has begun to move in: Lloyds of London offers insurance against political risk, while firms like the Credit Insurance Association (part of the Hogg Robinson group), Trade Indemnity and now, reportedly, the American Insurance Group are offering exporters cheaper — because more limited — cover, especially in stable markets.

One of the most popular ideas — promoted chiefly by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), which called for this review last autumn — is that some or all of the ECGD's short-term commercial risk business be opened up to the private sector, while long-term and political risk continued to be underwritten by the government.

That would mean a big change in the way the ECGD is organised. At present it operates two accounts, defined by the degree rat-

her than the type of risk.

The commercial account (fast falling into the red) is far good risk, the "national interest" account for business which is deemed beneficial for British industry and jobs but is not an attractive risk.

The committee of inquiry will also examine complaints that the ECGD is quick to take countries "off cover" but slow to restore them.

More generally, it will try to decide whether the department in its present form can give exporters the kind of service for which it was originally established.

That will mean looking again at its status as a ministry.

As part of the civil service, the ECGD carries overheads (indexed pensions, for example) that its commercial rivals may not face.

It cannot pay enough to lure people in from the private sector; indeed the traffic is mainly the other way. But, even the CBI ad-

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

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"A MAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE"

"The Black Knight says you have 24 hours to pay the mortgage or he'll drop the drawbridge on your head!"

### Peanuts

WELL, SCHOOL, HAVE YOU HAD A NICE SUMMER?

VERY NICE

BUT IT'S GOING BY TOO FAST...

I CAN ALREADY FEEL MY TAN FADING

### Mutt 'n' Jeff

I'VE GOT TO GIVE IT UP! I JUST GOT TO GIVE IT UP!

GIVE UP GOLF SIR?

NO! - THE MINISTRY!

### Andy Capp

ANDY STILL HASN'T COME BACK TO YOU, FLO?

NO, VICAR

KEEP YOUR CHIN UP, DEAR

NATURALLY

THAT'S ME, RESIGNED TO EVERYTHING - EVEN TO HAVING A GOOD TIME

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Be very practical in your attitude and get details attended to early in the day so your routines are more effective, after which you are able to go along with some dramatic changes.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Early handle those casual financial affairs of importance to you and then get ideas working by going to see this one and that one.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Plan how to improve your appearance and health so that you can soon earn more money by being dynamic. Seek financial advice.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Early concentrate on gaining some personal wish that is important to you, then place your efforts in right direction.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You have many career matters to work on, but work on that plan that can bring you desired wishes. Drive carefully.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** A bigwig gives you good ideas that you should follow in order to have greater success in the future. Situations arise to your benefit.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Some new course of activity should now be thoroughly investigated and then let a bigwig help you to work it properly.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Handling practical matters is wise during the morning but later be broad-minded where the views of others are concerned.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Finishing outside commitments can bring fine benefits to you and then you can keep the promises you have made.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** First get that work ahead of you done efficiently and then get to work on clever ideas that you have. Don't let a fellow worker.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Pay compliments to those you truly admire and gain their good will and also gain your own secret aims. Relax at home tonight.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Handle those small tasks at home that you know will please kin and then be with friends you like very much. Express creative ideas.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Early handle correspondence and other type of communication and get excellent results, then add to prestige. Sort out new ideas.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will be a strong youngster who early will get involved in anything that is of a practical nature, so be sure to give courses along such lines, so that the career can start early and much money can be made. Stress religion and sports.

"The Stars Impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Virginia Haasinger

**ACROSS**

1 Ruffian  
5 Slow train  
10 Encourage  
14 "Have one —"  
15 Vituperation  
16 Gad  
17 Calm/sec-  
18 Klfner  
20 Miscues  
21 Angry  
23 Sea bird  
24 Crossant  
26 Used a portable  
28 Alphabet  
31 Leaves port

**DOWN**

33 Certain weapons  
36 Shriner  
37 Fencing  
38 A lot of  
39 Angered  
41 Confusion  
43 Like a  
44 Tell from  
46 Weeps con-  
48 Hwy.  
49 Moral  
50 Class

**ACROSS**

51 Kind of  
52 Year  
54 Ego  
56 Also, to  
58 Choice  
60 One way  
64 Not us  
66 Penny/  
68 Hawkahawa  
69 Not merited  
70 Let it atay  
71 Big boats  
72 Long time  
73 Stockings

**DOWN**

22 Grandiose  
25 Attachment,  
26 Legally  
27 Initiate  
28 Blazing  
29 Hat  
30 Bohemian/  
32 Silghtest  
34 Short  
35 More  
36 cunning  
38 Ralets  
40 Fashion  
42 "The Seven  
43 Little  
45 Powerful  
47 Vands  
50 Calm  
53 Empty  
55 Mael  
56 "boy!"  
57 Sonny's ax  
59 Prefix for  
61 Aware  
62 Puta to  
63 Head of  
65 Author's  
67 Large cask

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Ruffian, 5. Slow train, 10. Encourage, 14. "Have one —", 15. Vituperation, 16. Gad, 17. Calm/sec-, 18. Klfner, 20. Miscues, 21. Angry, 23. Sea bird, 24. Crossant, 26. Used a portable, 28. Alphabet, 31. Leaves port, 33. Certain weapons, 36. Shriner, 37. Fencing, 38. A lot of, 39. Angered, 41. Confusion, 43. Like a, 44. Tell from, 46. Weeps con-, 48. Hwy., 49. Moral, 50. Class, 51. Kind of, 52. Year, 54. Ego, 56. Also, to, 58. Choice, 60. One way, 64. Not us, 66. Penny/, 68. Hawkahawa, 69. Not merited, 70. Let it atay, 71. Big boats, 72. Long time, 73. Stockings, 22. Grandiose, 25. Attachment, 26. Legally, 27. Initiate, 28. Blazing, 29. Hat, 30. Bohemian/, 32. Silghtest, 34. Short, 35. More, 36. cunning, 38. Ralets, 40. Fashion, 42. "The Seven, 43. Little, 45. Powerful, 47. Vands, 50. Calm, 53. Empty, 55. Mael, 56. "boy!", 57. Sonny's ax, 59. Prefix for, 61. Aware, 62. Puta to, 63. Head of, 65. Author's, 67. Large cask.



# WORLD

## Aquino's body en route to Manila; protests likely

MANILA (R) — A hearse carrying the body of Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino headed back to Manila Monday in a cavalcade of 45 cars as security forces prepared for possible demonstrations.

Church bells tolled and women sobbed as Sen. Aquino's coffin was carried from the cathedral in Tarlac, capital of the former senator's home province, for the 100-kilometre drive south in preparation for the funeral on Wednesday.

About 3,000 police mounted a series of exercises in the capital Sunday to guard against possible mass protests against Sen. Aquino's murder eight days ago.

The spiritual leader of 42 million Filipino Catholics Cardinal Jaime Sin, held talks Sunday night with armed forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver on the situation. They also discussed the possible release of political detainees to mark the birthday next month of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Relatives of Sen. Aquino, the main political rival of Mr. Marcos, said Monday they had decided not to take part in a special judicial commission investigating his murder by an unidentified gunman at Manila Airport on Aug. 21.

Their decision was a third blow to government attempts to gain credibility for its inquiry. Mr. Marcos set up the commission amid mounting public pressure for an independent and thorough probe into the killing.

One of the five commission members, former Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, 80, formally announced in a letter to the commission chairman that he was unable to participate because of ill-health. He was widely considered to have been the most independently minded of the jurists picked for the panel.

The commission chairman, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, told a news conference he had sent Mr. Marcos a list of possible replacements for Mr. Concepcion. He said all of them were former Supreme Court judges, as are the three who have agreed to join the panel.

Cardinal Sin declined an invitation to join the investigation on the grounds that he had to attend a church synod in the Vatican and

felt ill-fitted to join a judicial inquiry.

Police say they have been unable to identify the gunman who penetrated airport security and shot Sen. Aquino in the back of the neck at a range of 46cm as he was escorted from the plane which brought him home after three years exile in the United States.

Mr. Marcos might release a number of political detainees next month to coincide with his 66th birthday, church sources said.

They said the matter was raised at a dinner meeting Sunday night between Cardinal Sin, and armed forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

"The cardinal is optimistic that quite a few political detainees might be released on the president's birthday," the sources said.

The sources said the dinner meeting was arranged long before the assassination of Mr. Aquino, "but obviously they discussed that matter," a church official said. "They had a long discussion about it."

Church sources were reluctant to link the possible release of detainees with the Aquino killing but acknowledged it could defuse tension that has mounted during the past week.

## Trouble erupts as Indian envoy meets Jayawardene

COLOMBO (R) — Fresh ethnic violence erupted in eastern Sri Lanka at the weekend as political talks were held in Colombo aimed at defusing tension between majority Sinhalese and the Tamil minority.

Government spokesman Douglas Liyanage said attackers from the two groups set houses ablaze and damaged fishing boats in the east coast district of Batticaloa.

In the capital, talks were spurred by the arrival of a special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who offered to help find solutions to the ethnic problem that flared into violent riots last month.

Mr. Liyanage said the new violence appeared to be a reaction to the failure of a strike called last week to protest at the killing of 52 Tamil prisoners in a Colombo jail during the riots.

He told reporters the strike was successful in the northern district of Jaffna, but that authorities persuaded shops to open in Batticaloa.

There were no casualties in the district, as the attacks were only

on property, he added.

More than 385 people died and hundreds of houses, shops and factories were damaged.

The Sinhalese were retaliating against guerrillas fighting for a separate state for the 2.5 million Tamils in a population of 15 million.

The Indian envoy, Gopalaswami Parthasarathi, met President Junius Jayawardene on Friday, and held talks at the weekend with government ministers and opposition leaders.

Mr. Parthasarathi also met Tamil leader Appapillai Amirthalingam and former Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike, leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP).

This was followed by a meeting between Mr. Amirthalingam and Mrs. Bandaranaike Sunday which was described by political sources as a significant development.

SLFP is the largest opposition party in the country and its cooperation would be necessary for the government to implement any agreement reached with the Tamils, the sources said.

## N. Spain starts count of flood toll

BILBAO, Spain (R) — Bewildered householders sifted through sodden debris left by floods which killed more than 30 people as they swept through northern Spain over the weekend.

Local authorities said the area was gradually returning to normal as roads reopened and rail links resumed.

They said they had not yet identified some bodies and expected the casualty figure to rise when rescue teams had reported back from outlying villages and towns.

In the Basque capital Bilbao, where the River Nervion burst its banks on Friday and flooded the old quarter of the city, water levels subsided and rescue workers began to shovel mud from the streets.

But tempers were short at food distribution centres and people waiting for food at a relief centre set up in the city's bull ring had to be marshalled into an orderly queue by police.

Many had been without drinking water, gas and electricity since the floods started on Friday. Most telephones in the Basque country were still not working and the authorities asked people only to use them in emergencies.

Basques were also asked not to use their cars so that rescue vehicles could move around more easily.

The head of the Basque regional government, Carlos Garaikoetxea, said Sunday that the population had kept remarkably calm so far and that the worst was over.

"What we need now is everyone's cooperation to get badly hit industries working again," he said.

Mr. Garaikoetxea accompanied King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia on a helicopter tour of devastated areas Sunday.



JARUZELSKI VISITS WORKERS: Polish Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski visited workers in the "Beldon" steelworks in Katowice.

Here, a worker shows the premier his recent wage bill. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Gromyko to visit Paris September

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is to hold talks in Paris early next month, his first there for over three years, the official news agency TASS announced.

Diplomats said the visit appeared aimed at patching up relations with France, under severe strain over a range of issues including President Francois Mitterrand's support for deployment of new U.S. missiles and the expulsion of 47 Soviet personnel from Paris.

In Paris the external relations ministry said Mr. Gromyko, last in France in April 1980, would have talks with government officials in Paris on Sept. 6, on his way to attend the European security conference in Madrid the following day.

A ministry spokesman could not say whether the talks would include a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand.

Mr. Gromyko's trip returns a visit to Moscow by French External Relations Minister Calude Cheysson last February which Western diplomats said did little to improve the chilly Franco-Soviet climate.

Franco-Soviet ties, built up under the late President Charles

De Gaulle, deteriorated sharply after Mr. Mitterrand's election in 1981. The French president said he would hold no meeting with a Soviet leader while Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan.

Relations were further strained by the Polish crisis and by Mr. Mitterrand's backing for the NATO decision to install Pershing II and Cruise missiles if U.S.-Soviet arms talks fail.

On disarmament France has also irritated the Soviet Union by its refusal to allow its independent nuclear force to be included in calculations at the Geneva arms talks.

In Paris there is no sign that the French would take a more accommodating view, despite an offer by President Yuri Andropov on Friday to reduce the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles trained on Europe to the combined strength of the French and British missiles presently excluded from the NATO count.

### Attempt unacceptable

Diplomatic sources said the fresh attempt to have the French missiles brought into the balance would probably remain unacceptable.

## 'Washington rally could mean trouble for Reagan'

WASHINGTON (R) — Civil rights leader Andrew Young said Sunday, Saturday's rally in Washington by more than 250,000 demonstrators, could forecast major political problems for President Reagan in the 1984 election.

The peaceful gathering on the city's Grassy Mall to honour the late Martin Luther King Jr. was turned into a repudiation of the Republican president's policies ranging from jobs and civil rights to El Salvador and nuclear arms control.

"There's no question that Ronald Reagan was the organising factor that pulled this coalition together," said Mr. Young, the black mayor of Atlanta, Georgia.

"He (Reagan) really has subsidised the rich at the expense of the poor," Mr. Young said in a televised interview.

While Mr. Reagan has not officially announced his candidacy for president, he is expected to

seek a second term next year.

Mr. Young noted that Democrat Lyndon Johnson soundly defeated conservative Republican candidate Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election a year after a massive 1963 civil rights rally in Washington led by Mr. King, who was shot dead in 1968.

Mr. Young also noted that black voters in large numbers are now being registered in the southern United States. "Any of the present declared Democratic candidates can carry the south," he said of a conservative region which was a major factor in Mr. Reagan's 1980 election victory over Democrat Jimmy Carter.

Police tentatively estimated Saturday's crowd, many of whom came from distant American cities, at 250,000. Rally leaders said more than 300,000 were assembled, surpassing the record 250,000 there when Mr. King spoke at the same spot in 1963.

## Sikh crowds storm office

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Serious fighting broke out in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar Monday when militants from the religious sect stormed an important government office, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

It said up to 15,000 Sikhs, wielding swords, spears and other weapons broke through barred wire barricades and stormed into office of the deputy commissioner, the town's top administrative officer.

The Amritsar demonstrators defied tear gas barrages and police baton charges to storm the building, it said, and police and demonstrators fought hand-to-hand battles.

Punjab Inspector General of Police M.R. Bhinder, told Reuters here in the state's administrative capital, that crowds of between 100 and 3000 people were gathered around barred wire barricades at government offices in most of the Punjab's other main towns.

## Challenger set for spectacular night launch

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — The countdown proceeded smoothly Monday towards a spectacular night-time launch of the space shuttle Challenger early Tuesday.

Space agency officials said weather conditions looked excellent for the first launch in darkness of a shuttle. Hundreds of thousands of people in the southeastern United States were expected to watch the sight at 0215 local (0615 GMT).

In preparation for the mission, the third for Challenger and the eighth in the shuttle programme, the five crew members were adjusting to a night-time work schedule, attending final briefings and practicing last-minute flight simulations at Kennedy Space Centre.

They included Guion Bluford Jr., 40, an aerospace engineer from Philadelphia who will be the first black American to fly in space.

Mission commander Richard Truly, 45, the pilot on the second shuttle mission, is the only veteran space traveller among the crew, whose job includes deploying a satellite for India and testing a crucial new satellite tracking network.

The other crew members are includes pilot Daniel Brannan, 40, and mission specialist Dale Gardner, 34, and William Thornton, 54, a doctor who will study so-called space adaptation syndrome, a type of motion sickness which has afflicted about half the people who have travelled in space.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) last week extended the mission by one day to six days to allow additional testing of the tracking and data relay satellite system.

The first satellite of the system, was only moved into its proper orbit on June 29 after a series of difficulties and the deployment of the second has been delayed.

### Indian satellite

On Wednesday Bluford and Gardner will deploy the mission's primary cargo, a complex satellite for India that will improve telephone communications, send television broadcasts to remote villages and provide weather forecasts.

Challenger was being launched at night in order to place the satellite correctly.

Tens of thousands of people have flocked to Florida to watch the launch, although NASA said the spectacle might be seen as far away as 725 kilometres if the sky was clear.

The crew's other main task is to test the shuttle's 16 metre mechanical arm. A 3,383 kg aluminium object containing lead ballast has been built to test the arm's ability to manoeuvre twice the weight it has handled in the past.

The Challenger will also carry out several scientific experiments. Six rats will be testing the suitability of a container which will be used to carry animals for future tests by students.

The shuttle is due to touch down early on the morning of Monday, September 5, on a concrete runway lit by high intensity lamps at Edwards air force base, California.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Christina Onassis detained by customs

ATHENS (R) — Shipping heiress Christina Onassis was detained for questioning by customs officials for three hours at Aktion Airstrip in north-west Greece Sunday before being allowed to leave the country, her lawyers said Monday. "The questioning was a formality for the lawyers said. She denied press reports that the questioning caused the heiress to burst into tears. Ms. Onassis, daughter of late shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, was now in Switzerland, she said.

### Chinese reports show discrepancy

PEKING (R) — Parents and officials bending the rules are blamed Monday for a discrepancy between two reports on China's birth rate. The magazine Peking Review said the birth rate in last year's national census was shown as 20.91 per thousand and in a household registration census at the end of 1981 it was put at 17.60 per thousand. The difference worked out at an extra four million new mouths a year to feed. China has a population of 1.02 billion. The magazine quoted an official saying the national census was the more accurate. During the household registration some parents did not report births if they had children, fearing they would be penalised for having more than the statutory two. The main problem was caused by local officials who declared many new births as babies brought in from elsewhere in order to make their birth control record 'look better'.

### U.S. telephone workers, strike ends

WASHINGTON (R) — More than 500,000 American telephone workers ended a three-week national strike and began returning to their jobs Sunday after negotiators settled differences remaining in local labour contracts. An agreement was reached between representatives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (ATT) and members of the Communications Workers of America (CWA) in the early morning hours, said CWA spokeswoman Francine Zucker. A regional contract covering installers for ATT's Western Electric Company was the last of 34 local contracts to be settled, she said.

### Scientist suggests extraterrestrial life

WASHINGTON (R) — A scientist who specialises in the origins of life says he has found new evidence suggesting that living things could exist elsewhere in the universe. Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, the Sri Lankan-born director of the University of Maryland's laboratory of chemical evolution, said he would present to a meeting of the American chemical society in Washington this week "the first solid experimental evidence that all the bases found in the genes of living creatures on earth are produced extraterrestrially." He said he had found the five bases — adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine and uracil — in a meteorite recovered in Australia in 1969. He had also reproduced the bases in the laboratory by subjecting a mixture of methane, nitrogen and water to electrical discharges.

### Equatorial Guinea holds elections

MADRID (R) — The tiny West African state of Equatorial Guinea held its first parliamentary elections in more than 10 years Sunday but the vote was dismissed by exiled opposition groups as a sham. An estimated 50,000 voters, about one third of the resident population, were electing 41 representatives to a new five-year national assembly in accordance with a constitution approved by referendum in Aug. 1982. Opposition groups based in Madrid said Sunday's vote in the former Spanish colony, which gained independence in 1968, was undemocratic and unrepresentative. They said there were only single lists for candidates and there were no political parties and no opposition.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### TAKE THE SURE FINESSE!

Both vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♠ 85  
♥ Q1083  
♦ K1095  
♣ A Q6

WEST EAST  
♠ Q1063 ♠ KJ94  
♥ 72 ♥ 4  
♦ Q763 ♦ AJ42  
♣ J93 ♣ K1085

SOUTH  
♠ A72  
♥ AKJ965  
♦ 8  
♣ 742

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Three of ♠.

There are some situations where declarer has to guess the location of the opponents' cards. But in the majority of cases, the cards will be marked by the play to earlier tricks.

North's hand revalued to just enough to qualify for a jump raise of his partner's, one heart opening bid. Besides the 11 HCP and 1 point for distribution, the queen of trumps must be upgraded 1 point, bringing the total to 13 points.

West led his fourth-best diamond and declarer played low from dummy. East made, the correct technical play of the jack, which won the trick, and then exited with a trump. How should declarer proceed?

Declarer has a sure loser in each suit outside of trumps. Therefore, it might seem that the contract hinges on

the club finesse, and a glance at the diagram shows that his majesty is offside. Thus it might seem that declarer must go down one.

However, there is a second line available to declarer, and the opening lead makes it an almost sure thing. It is unlikely that West has underled the ace and queen of diamonds at trick one, so East surely has one of those cards. And in that case, declarer can guarantee his contract.

Declarer should win the trump return in dummy and lead the king of diamonds. East must cover with the ace, and declarer ruffs. Declarer gets back to dummy, with a trump, in the process drawing the last of the defenders' trumps. Now declarer leads the ten of diamonds from dummy, and he doesn't really care which defender has the queen of diamonds.

If East produces that card, declarer ruffs and he can then discard a club from hand on the established nine of diamonds. The club finesse can be tried for a possible overtrick. But when East follows with a low diamond, declarer simply discards a club from hand. As the cards lie, West wins the queen and shifts to a club, but declarer simply rises with the ace and discards his last club on the nine of diamonds. Either way, declarer cannot lose more than two tricks in the minor suits—either one in each, or two diamonds and no clubs.

## Former Somocistas await uncertain future in foreign embassies

By Bernd Debusmann

Retier

MANAGUA — Several top aides of Nicaragua's late dictator Anastasio Somoza have just begun their fifth year of asylum in the Guatemalan embassy in Managua.

They include Col. Jose Ramon Silva Reyes, former commander of Somoza's security police, Col. Humberto Lagos, former chief of the special anti-terrorist brigade, and Chester Escobar, former leader of the "mano blanca" (white hand), a para-military squad accused by the ruling Sandinist leaders of the murder of scores of civilians.

The three have been by-passed by discreet negotiations which have led to the departure of several hundred Nicaraguans who sought asylum at foreign embassies in the capital after the overthrow of Somoza's right-wing dictatorship in July, 1979.

The latest to leave was a group of 10 people who had been sheltering at the Venezuelan embassy, long a haven for dissidents on the run.

The leftist government granted them safe conduct and they were taken quietly to the airport on

Aug. 18.

The 10 included the wife of an alleged U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent accused of involvement in a plot to poison Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto last May, diplomatic sources said.

### Delicate subject

The government-run media did not mention their departure, apparently because the leadership considers safe conduct for fugitives and officials of the Somoza era a delicate subject.

The ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) is fighting a right-wing insurgency backed by the United States and commanded largely by former-national guard members who fled Nicaragua four years ago.

"Nicaragua's leader obviously think the rank and file might have a little problem in understanding why former Somocistas are given safe conduct out of the country at a time like this," a Latin American diplomat said.

Guatemalan ambassador Luis Alberto Henry said five of the eight Nicaraguans living in his embassy were granted asylum in July, 1979. They include Silva

Reyes, Lagos and Escobar.

The Venezuelan embassy declined to give details on the government opponents it is sheltering, beyond confirming that the eight remaining include Carlos Roberto Icaza, accused by Nicaragua of being an accomplice in the alleged poisoned benedictine conspiracy.

### Alleged plot

The alleged plot led to the expulsion of three U.S. diplomats from Nicaragua. The U.S. embassy called the charges preposterous and Washington responded by closing six Nicaraguan consulates and ordering their personnel out of the country.

"Negotiations on safe conduct for the people at our embassy are continuing with the interior and foreign ministries," a Venezuelan embassy spokesman said. "There has been agreement not to discuss these talks or give details on those who have left."

According to the Guatemalan ambassador, the Sandinists have granted safe conduct to several prominent former members of the Somoza administration over the past few weeks.

The most senior was Somoza's immigration chief, Gregorio Picardo. Government sources say he missed his evacuation flight in the final days of the civil war because he insisted on issuing passports to the very last minute — for hefty payments.

Negotiations on his departure from Nicaragua were shrouded in particularly tight secrecy, diplomatic sources say, because two of his nephews hold senior posts in the Sandinist army and would have objected to his release.

One nephew, Javier Picardo, commands an important sector of the northern border, where Nicaraguan troops are trying to stop the infiltration of insurgents from the Honduran frontier.

Two other recent departures from the Guatemalan embassy were Salvador Toledo, a Guatemalan national and senior military aide of Somoza, and ex-Col. Carlo Orlando Gutierrez, Managua's deputy police chief during the dictatorship.

### Long wait

It seems unlikely the three highest-ranking "Somocistas" at the compound of the Guatemalan